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Japan

Business Leader Urges Discount Rate Cut

OW1506145093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT
15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—A business leader Tuesday called for an official discount rate reduction by the Bank of Japan (BOJ) in an attempt to put a cap on the further rise of the yen's value.

Takeshi Nagano, chairman of Federation of Employers Association of Japan, said in a press conference, "If the BOJ lowers the key lending rate at this moment, it could be a specific remedy for preventing the yen's continued rise."

Referring to the effect of the yen's rise on Japan's industrial structures, Nagano said the auto industry has been suffering from little profitability due to the yen's surge. Nagano said the tendency of manufacturing sectors' shifting to overseas has been accelerated and concerns on employment shortage would grow.

Panel Urges Review of Basic Economic System

OW1506110293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT
15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Government advisers on Tuesday published a report calling for a review of Japan's basic economic system, including the lifelong employment system and traditional corporate strategies of expanding market shares at all costs.

A subcommittee of the Industrial Structure Council, an advisory panel for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), said in the report that the review is needed in the face of international criticism against Japan's allegedly unfair business system. The report said Japan needs to promote harmony with the international community.

In the fields of employment and education, the report said a review is required for the lifelong employment system, seniority-based wages, and the education system that offers little incentive for creativity.

In business management, it said the new system should give more emphasis to creativity, provide wider options to individuals and corporations in their activities, and promote coexistence with the international community. The report also proposed a creation of an international economic framework to standardize economic systems among different countries.

Official Comments on 'Rapid' Rise of Yen

OW1606095393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT
16 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—A senior Finance Ministry official on Wednesday cautioned against the volatility of dollar-yen exchange rates, saying that the

cooperative stance of the Group of Seven (G-7) major economies has not weakened. The official said the movement of the yen is still too rapid and speculative.

The dollar jumped 1.32 yen in Tokyo on Wednesday to 106.35 yen, sharply recovering from its record low close of 105.03 yen the day before.

The official said the yen fell with the German mark over fresh expectations of lower German interest rates.

The Nikkei stock average of 225 selected issues on the Tokyo Stock Exchange slipped below the 20,000 line for the first time in over a month to 19,902 Wednesday. Traders attributed it to uncertainties of Japan's political scene.

The official was not overly concerned about Wednesday's drop.

Economists and dealers said one factor behind the yen's rapid rise against the dollar is Japan's soaring trade surplus.

The Finance Ministry announced on Tuesday that the trade surplus in May declined from the same month in the previous year, ending a series of year-on-year monthly gains. But the official said that was due to fewer working days in May and the basic trend of growing surplus has not changed.

The official spoke of the need to increase Japanese imports to adjust the external trade balance and said he did not understand the logic behind U.S. claims that Japan's surplus is damaging the world economy.

High Yen May Force Shipbuilders To Reorganize

OW1606102093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT
16 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Shigeru Goda, a leading figure in Japan's shipbuilding industry, said Wednesday the zooming yen may force shipbuilders to form tie-ups and take other measures to stay alive.

Goda, newly elected chairman of the Shipbuilders' Association of Japan, told a press conference that the yen's recent sharp appreciation has hurt the international competitiveness of the industry. "There may be the need for shipbuilders to form some link-ups in order to make operations more efficient," he said.

However, he said the proposed reorganization of the industry should not be initiated by the government but instead the decision should be made voluntarily by the industry.

"It depends on decisions by the parties concerned whether such tie-ups should be needed or not. The government-initiated reorganization proved effective in the past, but the time is not right for forcible actions this time around," said Goda, also chairman of Sumitomo Heavy Industries Ltd.

During the last business slump in the 1980s triggered by the yen's dramatic rise, the shipbuilding industry was restructured into eight business groups encompassing 26 companies under the government's rescue policy.

Tokyo Clashes With U.S. Over Construction

*OW1606011893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0101 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Washington, June 15 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. officials ended two days of talks in Washington on Tuesday without an agreement on disputes over foreign access to Japan's construction market. Japanese officials said the two sides clashed on all major issues raised, including a U.S. demand that the Japanese Government allows foreign companies to bid freely for public works projects in Japan.

The United States has accused Japan of discriminating against foreign companies in submitting bids for government construction, architectural, and engineering contracts and has threatened to impose sanctions if no settlement is reached by the end of June. Japanese officials briefing reporters on the two days of construction market talks in Washington insisted that Japan is not bound by U.S. trade laws and would not negotiate under the threat of sanctions.

The sides parted without even agreeing when to hold the next round of talks. "We will remain in touch through diplomatic channels," a Japanese official said.

Japanese officials said the U.S. wants Japan to scrap its current bidding system under which only construction companies licensed by the government are allowed to bid for major public works projects. The U.S. complained that the Japanese "designated bidding system" lacks transparency and contains built-in factors that discriminate against foreign firms.

Americans have also argued that the designated bidding system is prone to cause bid rigging which has plagued Japan's construction market.

The Japanese Government, in a bid to ease U.S. criticism that foreign contractors are shut out of public works projects, has agreed to bypass the "designated bidding system" by allowing foreign companies to bid for a number of major public works in Japan. Under an agreement concluded with the U.S. in 1991, 34 public works projects, including the new Kansai Airport just outside Osaka, are now partially open to foreign bidding.

Japanese officials said the U.S. now wants Japan to expand the 1991 agreement to include all future Japanese public works projects.

The U.S. also urged the Japanese Government to crack down on bid rigging in the Japanese construction market as well as alleged payoffs to politicians by Japanese construction firms. Japanese construction firms are said

to routinely parcel out public works projects among themselves under a bid-rigging set-up known as "dango" in Japanese trade jargon.

Japanese officials said the U.S. cited the "dango" practice as a barrier to foreign companies in the Japanese construction market.

Officials also criticized shady, collusive ties between Japanese construction firms and politicians as another roadblock to foreign firms, Japanese officials said.

The U.S., which favors a so-called "results-oriented" trade policy, also proposed using multiple "indicators" to measure openness in the Japanese construction market, and one such indicator would be the number of bids awarded to foreign firms, Japanese officials said. Japan has rejected U.S. proposals for using any numerical benchmarks in bilateral trade.

Tokyo 'Cannot Yield' to Request

*OW1606045693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Japan cannot yield to U.S. demands that Tokyo scrap its present public works bidding system, a senior Construction Ministry official said Wednesday. Japan's system of only allowing contractors listed as qualified bidders to tender for public works contracts has been criticized as discriminating against foreign construction firms.

"We can't accept any request to abolish the designated bidding system," the ministry official said after Japan and the United States ended bilateral talks in Washington with little progress on resolving the issue.

"The U.S. itself acknowledges its open bidding system is not necessarily the best," said the official, who requested anonymity. The official said Tokyo will continue trying to make the Japanese system understood by U.S. officials.

Strong Resistance to U.S. Noted

*OW1606055293 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0308 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] Since 14 June, Japan and the United States have been holding talks in Washington to discuss ways to open the Japanese construction market to American contractors. Today, however, the talks broke off with no agreement being reached between the two sides. The talks ended after Japanese delegates rejected a U.S. request for reviewing Japan's traditional method of granting orders for public works projects. Attention will now focus on whether the United States will impose trade sanctions against Japan.

[Begin recording of NHK correspondent Toshikazu Takai reporting from Washington] At the talks, U.S. delegates demanded that Japan's traditional method of

granting orders for public works projects be abolished, claiming that the bidding system by designated contractors is an unfair system that allows a handful of Japanese contractors to monopolize public works projects—as seen in the secret contributions case involving former Liberal Democratic Party Vice President Shin Kanemaru. The U.S. delegates also charged that the system has in fact shut out U.S. construction firms from the bidding process. The U.S. delegates also demanded that the current preferential treatment for U.S. firms bidding on public works projects be expanded to include all public works projects whose funding tops 700-million yen. They argued that this would facilitate U.S. construction companies' efforts in making inroads into the Japanese market.

In response, Japanese delegates rejected the U.S. demand for abolishing the designated-contractor bidding system, asserting that Japan has so far allowed U.S. firms to participate in the bidding process as designated contractors. They also noted that Japan has worked to clarify the criteria for designating contractors. The Japanese delegates also argued that Japan is limited in granting orders to U.S. construction firms because only 34 public works projects remain open, and they added that it would be of little significance to increase the number of U.S. construction firms participating in these 34 projects.

In turn, no agreement was reached at the talks. The United States, which has tried to achieve tangible trade results from talks with Japan by brandishing trade sanctions as a weapon, demanded that the Japanese market be opened to U.S. construction companies and that the bidding system by designated contractors be abolished. At the talks, however, the United States faced strong resistance from Japan, and some Americans are now beginning to criticize the U.S. Government, saying that any hasty U.S. trade demands will merely worsen Japanese-U.S. relations. [end recording]

No Accord Reached at Steel Talks With U.S.

*OW1606043493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Washington, June 15 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. Government officials failed to reach agreement Tuesday in negotiations over alleged dumping in the United States by Japanese steelmakers. Japanese sources said the negotiators failed to resolve their differences on a U.S. Commerce Department ruling in January that steel products imported from Japan were sold at unfairly low prices in the U.S., hurting the domestic industry.

Japan may appeal to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade if further negotiations fail to produce accord.

In the talks Tuesday, the Japanese negotiators contended that U.S. investigations of the steel costs were incomplete, the sources said. The U.S. negotiators rejected the Japanese position, saying the ruling was based on the U.S. Antidumping Law.

Red Cross Chief Urges Fight Against Arms Trade

*OW1606120393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) called on governments Wednesday to clamp down on global arms trading, saying it imperiled aid workers in trouble spots around the world.

ICRC Chief Cornelio Sommaruga told a news conference at the Japan National Press Club that 18 ICRC workers had been killed in conflicts ranging from the former Yugoslavia, Somalia and Afghanistan during the past 18 months. "Governments have the political power to insist, in international institutions and bilaterally, that (arms exporters) stop this unacceptable behavior," said Sommaruga, who is on a five-day visit to Tokyo.

He urged nations to remind people in the arms trade that they have a responsibility toward humanitarian workers, who face grave risks in the course of their work. The chief of the Geneva-based Nobel peace prize-winning institution recounted fatalities of ICRC staff over the past 18 months, including the chief of the Sarajevo office, Frederic Maurice. He was killed while carrying food supplies to civilians when the besieged city was being shelled.

Unidentified troops fired a missile and cannon shells at a five-vehicle ICRC convoy even though the warring parties had been informed it was on its way, he said. Sommaruga said that 15 Red Cross officers had been killed in Somalia since December 1991.

The ICRC has 6,851 staff in 300 of the world's trouble spots doing relief work such as free surgical operations, feeding victims of famine, providing clean water to areas with epidemics and searching for prisoners of war.

Sommaruga, who was invited to attend foreign-ministerial peace talks among former Yugoslavia's warring parties in London and Geneva last year, blasted the international community for its attitude over the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina. "I heard the determination of the world community in words, but I have never seen their determination in acts," he said.

He urged nations to contribute more peacekeepers to defend safe havens designated by the U.N. Security Council to protect Bosnian Muslims from Serbian attacks. Sommaruga said countries must exert "pressure with all possible means."

"If we wish to reach the victims and if we wish to work for protecting and assisting all those people, we have to act. We simply can't stay somewhere in safety," he said. "Our delegates and collaborators know that working for the Red Cross in situations of conflict implies risks...and we have to take those risks."

Sommaruga asked Japan to contribute more financially to fund the ICRC's activities. Japan's contributions

account for only 2.3 percent of all the governmental donations received by the ICRC, which spends about 850 million Swiss francs (585 million dollars) a year.

Japan, which provided 17.5 million Swiss francs (12 million dollars), ranked 9th on the list of donors. The sum "does not correspond" to Japan's economic clout and international stature, he said.

MITI Urges Aid for Former Eastern Nations

OW1606094093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Japan's Trade Ministry on Wednesday stressed the need for aid to promote economic reforms in former Eastern Bloc nations and direct Japanese investment to developing countries.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), in a white paper on economic cooperation, called on advanced nations to do their utmost to help the transition to market economies among former allies of the bankrupt Soviet Union. Macroeconomic support for economic stability in these countries is necessary along with microeconomic cooperation to help strengthen corporate operations, the report said.

As for cooperation with developing nations, the white paper stressed the need for direct investment, including construction of manufacturing bases, coupled with efforts to enhance imports from these countries. The paper said the global economic cooperation in 1991, including private-sector financial cooperation, grew 3.1 percent over the preceding year to 131.5 billion dollars.

Japan replaced the United States as the world's top donor of official development assistance (ODA) in the year, with its programs accounting for 11,034 million dollars, the paper said. The paper said Japan's ODA in 1992 is estimated at 11.33 billion dollars, attaining its goal of 50 billion dollars over the 1988-1992 period.

The document called on donor nations to provide both funds and know-how to improve the social infrastructure in developing nations, such as construction of power plants and improvement of harbor facilities.

In Asia the paper said Japan should take measures to expand direct investment through the cooperation of regional organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum. It urged recipient countries to relax controls on foreign capital inductions to promote direct investment from industrialized countries and consolidate legal measures for protection of intellectual property.

The report stressed the need for donor nations to establish a mechanism to tighten inspection on military spending by developing countries.

Malaysia Offers Long-Term Visa for Foreign Retirees

OW1506115893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—In an apparent attempt to lure cash-rich retirees from Japan and Western Europe, Malaysia has introduced a new visa scheme allowing long-term stays, officials said Tuesday.

Under a specially designed "silver-haired program," retired foreigners and their spouses can apply for a five-year "social visit pass," which must be extended annually, the Malaysian Embassy in Tokyo said Tuesday. "Malaysia is a lush green country offering many suitable places and activities for a retiree and his spouse. We believe the warm climate would be most suitable for anyone to pursue his or her hobbies and interests throughout the year," the embassy said, hailing the country as an ideal retirement place.

Visas can be obtained at any Malaysian mission abroad, provided the application is sponsored by a Malaysian or a permanent resident, the embassy said. The passes can also be extended for a second five-year term, it said. During their stay, long-term visitors are not allowed to work or own a business.

Diplomatic Notes Exchanged on Loan to Turkey

OW1506091593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Japan will provide Turkey with a loan of up to 52.47 billion yen to build a 180-kilometer water supply pipeline, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Officials said the loan will be the largest offered to Turkey since Japan extended 66 billion yen during the 1991 Persian Gulf crisis. Representatives of the two countries exchanged diplomatic notes on the loan in Istanbul on Tuesday.

The generally untied loan will carry an interest rate of 3 percent per annum, repayable over 25 years, including a seven-year grace period.

The funds will be used to construct an underground pipeline from the Melen River, located on the Asian side of Turkey, across 170 kilometers of land and under the narrow Bosphorus Strait to Istanbul on Turkey's European flank. The total cost for the project, which is expected to take 10 years, is estimated at 150 billion yen. The officials said Japan probably will extend further funds for the project.

The pipeline will deliver water to Istanbul, whose water supply is insufficient to keep pace with rapid population growth.

Tokyo Extends Grant Assistance to Ethiopia

*OW1506143493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Japan will provide up to 33 billion yen in grant assistance for Ethiopia, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Representatives of the two countries exchanged diplomatic notes on the offer in Addis Ababa on Tuesday. The grants are for debt relief, well-boring for drinking water, road maintenance, irrigation, food and agricultural machinery.

Traders To Reschedule Iran's Debt Payments

*OW1606092293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Japan's nine major trading houses have agreed to give Iran a two-year moratorium for the country's repayments of some of its debts, the companies said Wednesday. The rescheduling plan follows a government decision in May to resume yen loans to the internationally isolated country for the first time in 17 years.

The companies said their concerted move is intended to give a breathing space for Iran, which is reeling from heavy debt arrears due to the shortage of hard currencies.

The nine traders, including Mitsubishi Corp. and Marubeni Corp., have agreed to reschedule payments of about 80 billion yen worth of Iranian debts which have fallen due by March 31. After a one-year grace period, Iran will repay the debts over the next year, using revenues from its exports of crude oil, the companies said.

LDP Panel Urges Review of Constitution

*OW1606124293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—A ruling party panel called Wednesday for the cabinet to set up a committee to review Japan's pacifist Constitution, party officials said.

The 50-member Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) panel submitted an interim report on the Constitution to a meeting at the party's headquarters in central Tokyo. The report said it is "essential" for Japanese from all walks of life to participate in the proposed committee. It said a similar committee should be established in the Diet.

The suggested panels should review the postwar Constitution's ideas of sovereignty, respect for human rights and absolute devotion to peace, the report said.

It also urged discussion of Article 9, which forbids Japan from threatening or waging war, resorting to force as a means of settling international disputes and possessing

land, navy or air forces. The article has prompted long-standing controversy over whether the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) are unconstitutional.

The predecessor of the current SDF—the national police reserve—was set up in 1954 following the 1950-1953 Korean war, which heightened the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Japanese tend to be polarized over the Constitution, with one side insisting its pacifist nature must never be altered, while the other argues it be revised to enable Japan to discharge its international responsibilities in a changed global situation.

Miyazawa Pressured To Call General Election

*OW1506150493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1445 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is coming under growing opposition pressure to dissolve the House of Representatives for a snap general election, political sources said Tuesday.

Three of the four major opposition parties pledged Tuesday to submit a no-confidence motion against the Miyazawa cabinet in the House of Representatives, accusing it of failing to honor an often proclaimed vow to legislate political reform during the current session of the Diet ending Sunday. It is not yet known when the No. 1 opposition party, the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ], Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party will table the motion.

The fourth major opposition party, the Japanese Communist Party, also vowed Tuesday to throw its weight behind the no-confidence motion by having its lower house members vote for it. If the no-confidence motion is adopted, the Miyazawa cabinet must resign en masse and dissolve the lower chamber.

Miyazawa aides say that the prime minister is considering to dissolve the lower chamber if the opposition tables the no-confidence motion.

As Miyazawa's ruling Liberal Democratic Party holds an overwhelming majority in the [words indistinct] House of Representatives, the LDP can easily kill the no-confidence motion if all LDP members are united. The three noncommunist opposition parties said they will also present a nonbinding motion of censure in the opposition-controlled House of Councillors.

The pressure on Miyazawa to seek a public verdict over his stand on political reform flared up following news reports that he had been determined to drop his plan to hammer out a compromise with the opposition camp regarding proposals to revamp the electoral system for the lower house.

Miyazawa told reporters Tuesday he has to abandon any hopes of striking a compromise with the opposition camp, as many LDP legislators have demanded he stick

to the LDP-proposed bill designed to introduce a single-seat constituency system into lower house general elections. "It became clear that we do not have any proposals that could win LDP members' consent—except the LDP proposal—given the current situation," he said.

Earlier this year, the emergence of the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scandal involving politicians prompted the LDP to move on a package of political reform bills, including legislation designed to change the lower house election system and to tighten controls over political funding. A mounting sense of public distrust in politics intensified following the arrest and indictment of disgraced LDP political don Shin Kanemaru, who was charged with evading a huge amount of tax on undeclared incomes.

In discussing the no-confidence motion at a news conference Tuesday, SDP Chairman Sadao Yamahana said, "It is absolutely unforgivable for the prime minister to renege on his promise and turn his back on the public's voice."

Yamahana said the Miyazawa cabinet "must resign en masse and hand over power to a new administration that can carry thorough reforms. Otherwise, (Miyazawa) should dissolve the house of representatives," he said.

The Constitution mandates that a prime minister choose between disbanding his cabinet and dissolving the House of Representatives and calling a general election if the lower house carries a no-confidence motion. Unless dozens of LDP legislators break ranks to vote with the opposition, however, the proposed motion will fail to pass.

The LDP now commands a total of 274 seats in the 511-seat lower house, as against the SDP's 140, Komeito's 46, the JCP's 16 and the DSP's 13. Political analysts are watching to see how the LDP's No. 5 faction, led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, will react to the opposition's no-confidence bid.

Hata and his political ally, former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, have strongly called for achieving electoral reform during the current Diet session. The Hata group wields 35 LDP members in the lower house. A senior Hata faction member told KYODO News Service, "Unless we take some (decisive) action, the public will question the reason for existence of our faction which has championed the cause of political reform."

In a separate news conference, DSP Chairman Keigo Ouchi said, "Judging from conditions surrounding the LDP at present, the prospect of the no-confidence motion passing the lower house is extremely strong." "I believe a sizable number of LDP legislators will vote for the no-confidence motion."

Meanwhile, the chairmen of the Diet affairs committees of the SDP, Komeito and DSP agreed to call a meeting of the leaders of six noncommunist opposition parties to

work out a joint parliamentary strategy, opposition officials said. The six are the SDP, Komeito, DSP, the United Social Democratic Party, Democratic Reform Party (the former Rengo Sangiin) and Japan New Party, they said.

Former SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe and Akira Yamagishi, chairman of Japan's largest labor union Rengo which provides the main base of support for the SDP and DSP, have agreed that the best timing for the general election would be July 18, SDP officials said.

Opposition Agrees to No-Confidence Motion

OW1606060293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Three opposition parties agreed Wednesday to jointly submit in the Diet on Thursday a motion of no-confidence in the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, party officials said.

The Social Democratic Party [of Japan], Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party agreed on the move at a meeting of their respective chairmen of Diet affairs committees. The parties made the decision after Miyazawa apparently gave up attempting to compromise with opposition parties to have political reform bills passed during the current Diet session, which expires Sunday.

The prime minister had pledged that the cabinet would achieve political reform, including electoral reform, during the current Diet session. Under the Constitution, the cabinet must resign or the House of Representatives be dissolved if a no-confidence vote is approved. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which maintains a comfortable majority in the lower house, could kill the no-confidence motion, unless rebel LDP members vote for it. The LDP is split over electoral reform.

JCP's Fuwa To Support Motion

OW1606102793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Opposition parties agreed Wednesday to present a no-confidence motion in the Diet on Thursday against the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa since his plans to achieve political reform have come to nothing, parties' officials said. The agreement came when the heads of six opposition parties met after the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) gave up attempts to compromise with the opposition in having their reform bills passed during the current Diet session, which expires Sunday.

The six parties are the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the United Social Democratic Party (USDP), the Democratic Reform Party (DRL) and the Japan New Party (NJP), the officials said.

The SDP, Komeito and the DSP will table a no-confidence motion in the House of Representatives on Thursday morning, they said.

They also agreed to submit a motion censuring Miyazawa to the opposition-controlled House of Councillors, the officials said.

Tetsuzo Fuwa, presidium chairman of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), told reporters his party will support the no-confidence motion if it is put to the vote.

Under the Constitution, the cabinet must resign or the House of Representatives be dissolved if a no-confidence vote is approved.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which maintains a comfortable majority in the lower house, could kill the no-confidence motion, unless rebel LDP members vote for it.

The LDP decided Wednesday to put its original electoral reform legislation to a vote in the current Diet session even though it is certain of defeat if no compromise with opposition parties is made. Even if the bill was approved in the powerful lower house, it would be killed in the opposition-controlled upper house.

Miyazawa had pledged his cabinet would achieve political reform, including electoral changes, during the Diet session.

The LDP legislation aims at replacing the lower house's multi-seat constituencies with a system of single-seat electorates.

The LDP is split over the issue, with proponents of political reform calling for compromise with opposition parties. There are currently 497 members in the lower house, of whom 274 are LDP members, a majority of 59 over the combined opposition force of 215.

But the 35-member LDP faction led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata is a proponent of political reform, and if it rebels the no-confidence motion would be carried.

LDP To Put Reform To Vote Without Compromise

OW1606081793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa decided Wednesday to put the ruling party's electoral reform legislation to a vote in the current Diet session even though it is certain of defeat if no compromise with opposition parties is made. Miyazawa, also Liberal Democratic President (LDP) president, made the decision in a meeting with party's top four leaders, including Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama, LDP sources said.

It was subsequently endorsed by a meeting of the party's highest decision-making Executive Council.

Even if the bill was approved in the powerful House of Representatives, where the LDP enjoys an overwhelming majority, it would be killed in the opposition-controlled House of Councillors.

Miyazawa had pledged his cabinet would achieve political reform, including electoral changes, during the Diet session which ends Sunday.

The LDP legislation aims at replacing the lower house's multiseat constituencies with a system of single-seat electorates.

Opposition parties agreed Wednesday to jointly submit to the Diet on Thursday a motion of no-confidence in the Miyazawa cabinet for its failure to achieve political reform. The Social Democratic Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party agreed on the move at a meeting of their respective chairmen of Diet affairs committees.

Under the Constitution, the cabinet must resign or the House of Representatives be dissolved if a no-confidence vote is approved. The LDP could kill the no-confidence motion, unless rebel party members vote for it.

The party is split over electoral reform, with proponents of political reform calling for a compromise with the opposition.

Panel Proposes Revision of Airfare System

OW1506131093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—A Transport Ministry panel called Tuesday for a revision of the existing airfare system in order to introduce discount rates for individual package tours, ministry officials said.

The officials said the proposal was incorporated in a report prepared by a group studying airfares. The report called for introduction of discount fares for individual package tours through revision of the existing system, which allows discount rates only for group tours, the officials said.

The proposal is aimed at coping with low price air tickets now available at discount shops, they said.

The report also urged the ministry to lower airfares and introduce a zone system under which airlines are allowed to set their own fares within a limited range. The officials said the ministry intends to (?introduce) airfare system in fiscal 1994 following approval by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

North Korea

UK Said To Aid South Nuclear Development

SK1206052793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422
GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—Robert Parry, chairman of the British-Korean Friendship Parliamentary group and member of the House of Commons, issued a statement to the press on May 31 in connection with the assistance given by Britain to South Korea in its nuclear armament.

Noting that the British Government tacitly permitted British companies to assist South Korea in the development of nuclear weapons, he said this shows that it does not fulfil its obligation as a depositary of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The British Government should not follow the United States in its moves to apply the "double standard" in international relations but stop the anti-DPRK campaign at once and make British companies cancel their planned sale of plutonium to South Korea, he stressed.

South Students Hold Ceremony for Panmunjom Talks

SK1206120393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042
GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—More than 5,000 students belonging to the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) held a starting ceremony for the June 12 Panmunjom talks and attempted to send delegates to Panmunjom, repulsing repression by the authorities, according to a radio report from Seoul.

After holding a rally and the starting ceremony at the Yonsei University at 9 this morning, they attempted to send 12 delegates to Panmunjom.

But more than 2,500 heavily armed combat police of 20 companies blocked their way.

The angry students resisted the crackdown of the combat police with a two hour-long fierce sit-down struggle.

South Student Group Sends Urgent Declaration

SK1206111593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030
GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—The South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) today sent here urgently "declaration on nation, independence and peaceful reunification" representing the desire of the nation of 70 million to reunify the country at any cost in the contemporary generation.

Saying that the United States must immediately renounce its unwarrantable pressure and interference against the Korean nation, the declaration says:

"The United States is blocking the implementation of the North-South agreement, rapidly bringing the North-South relations to the freezing point and, furthermore, to a touch-and-go state of strain under the pretext of non-existent nuclear weapons of the North. Such acts of the United States are the highest hurdle in the way of national reunification.

"The United States must discontinue at once its confrontational manoeuvres against the North, give up interference in and pressure on the reunification movement of our nation and no more create obstacles to the implementation of the North-South agreement for the reunification of the country.

"We declare that, in case the United States, ignoring the warning of our nation, impose 'sanctions' on the North and drive the Korean peninsula to an unpredictable phase of tension, we will have no alternative but to wage a death-defying fight of our lifetime for defense of the existence and sovereignty of the nation," warns the declaration.

The declaration says that the "government" authorities should advocate national independence-first policy.

"If the 'government' authorities," the declaration goes on, "truly want to achieve national reunification, the supreme national historic task, they must abandon the humiliating stance of tailing behind the United States and must frustrate the unwarrantable pressure of the United States on our brothers, giving top priority to the interests of the nation."

The declaration continues:

"The Kim Yong-sam 'government' must never frustrate under various pretexts the efforts of the fellow countrymen for reunification that might be made with the exchange of special envoys, but must seek to surmount with the united efforts of the nation the critical phase on the Korean peninsula created by the United States and accomplish through agreement the great cause of national reunification on the principle of the great unity of the nation."

The declaration calls upon the nation of 70 million to reunify the country with united strength.

"The 70 million fellow countrymen should all turn out in response to the request of the nation and history to shatter the aggressive manoeuvres of the United States," urges the declaration, and adds: "The wild ambition of the United States can be smashed only by the united strength of the nation."

"The united strength of the nation of 70 million determined to reunify the country will enable it to defend its existence and sovereignty, not yielding to any pressure of the United States," concludes the declaration.

Students' PRC Chapter Denounces South Rulers

*SK1606113593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016
GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—The Chinese regional headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pom-chonghangnyon) on June 14 made public a statement denouncing the criminal act of the South Korean authorities in blocking the June 12 Panmunjom talks of students of the North and the South.

It said:

"It is only too natural for the South Korean students, the young generation which was born and has grown in a divided country, to try to meet and discuss with students in the North the prospect of the reunification of the country. The South Korean authorities, however, suppressed their righteous movement, arresting them at random by invoking the 'National Security Law'. What difference is there between their sword-brandishing and the treacherous acts of the preceding dictators?

"If the vociferous advertisement of the present South Korean ruler that he would break with the preceding dictators and pursue "civilian politics" and carry out "reforms" is true, the South Korean authorities must scrap the 'National Security Law', release all the guiltless political prisoners who are suffering in prison under this law, immediately stop the repressive campaign against the South Korean students and allow their trip to Panmunjom for reunification."

Security Planning Board's Actions Criticized

*SK1406055993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442
GMT 14 Jun 93*

["'SPB' Must Be Dissolved"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—The notorious "Security Planning Board" (SPB) has raised its head again and begun running wild in South Korea.

Hitting hard at it, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

The "SPB" had bent its head for a while after the emergence of the new "regime" styling itself "civilian government" in South Korea, and hinted that it would never commit crimes again, talking volubly about "structural reduction" and "restriction of its function". But it is now lording it over in South Korea as "the government above the government" under the pretext of "state security", casting away its mask. To get a tighter control on the matters of North-South relations and national reunification which it had promised to transfer to the unification board, it has set up even the large-scale "planning department of strategy against North" in charge of those matters.

The "SPB" is the general headquarters of fascist suppression and anti-communist plots which has perpetrated a hundred and one crimes against the nation, estranged from the people, as a tool for "the security of the regime" from the days when it made its appearance under the name of the "Central Intelligence Agency" with Kim Chong-pil as its boss after the "May 16 Military Coup" in 1961 under the manipulation of the United States.

The North and the South have had contact and dialogue on many occasions from the early 1970s when the July 4 joint statement was published to the early 1990s when the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on the denuclearization were adopted and effectuated. However, they have born no fruition but the North-South relations have got worse, and the exchange of presidential envoys proposed by the North recently has encountered obstacles. It is due to the backstage manoeuvres of the former "Central Intelligence Agency" and the "SPB" today.

The "SPB" is, indeed, the center of worst crimes which is known to have done everything since it came into being with it as its main mission to maintain the military dictatorship in South Korea and deteriorate North-South relations.

It is not an object of "reform" but is the first object of purge and dissolution in South Korea both in view of the purport of its appearance and its record.

With it left intact, it is impossible to expect a democratic development of the society, the improvement of North-South relations, national unity and the reunification of the country.

With the "SPB" holding sway, it is impossible either to have a civilian government desired by the people in South Korea.

When the "SPB" remains, the present authorities of South Korea cannot will, in the long run, find themselves in its grips and acting at its beck and call.

The dissolution of the "SPB" should be the first step toward the democratisation of society, the improvement of North-South relations, national unity and reunification.

More on Nonaligned Information Ministers Meeting

Foreign Delegations Arrive

*SK1606043693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410
GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—Delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang on June 15 by plane from different countries to attend the fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Nonaligned Countries.

They are a delegation of the transitional government of Ethiopia; a Pakistani delegation headed by chairman of

the Senate Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting, Culture, Sports, Youth Affairs, Tourism and Women's Development Syed Faaseih Iqbal; a Philippine delegate Luis Cruz; a Ugandan delegation headed by Minister of Information Paul Orono Etiang; a Yemeni delegation headed by Vice Minister of Information Mutahir Ahmad Taky; a Kuwaiti, delegation headed by Vice Minister of Information Salman Daud Salman Al Sabah; and a Vietnamese delegation headed by deputy director-general of the Vietnamese News Agency Ho Tien Nghi.

Conference Officers Elected

SK1506152493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—The plenary meeting of the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries took place at the People's Palace of Culture here this afternoon.

The bureau of the conference was elected first at the meeting.

Head of the DPRK delegation Kim Ki-yong, chairman of the DPRK Information Committee, was elected chairman of the conference.

Elected vice-chairmen were head of the Angolan delegation Pedro Hendrik Vaal Neto, minister of public information; head of the Indonesian delegation H. Harmoko, minister of information; delegate of Venezuela Luis Eduardo Soto Alvarez; head of the Cyprian delegation Haralambos Hadjipanayiotou, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Interior.

Head of the Indian delegation K.P. Singh Den, minister of state for information and broadcasting, was elected rapporteur general of the conference.

Messages of greetings to the conference from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], Communist Party of Cuba, president of the council of state and president of the council of ministers of the Republic of Cuba, the UN secretary-general and the director general of the UNESCO were read out and adopted as official documents of the conference at the plenary meeting.

Messages of greetings from different countries were introduced.

Adopted as basic agenda items were reports by the chairman of the inter-governmental council for information of non-aligned countries and chairmen of its departments (the non-aligned news agencies pool and the broadcasting organization of non-aligned countries), establishment of a new international information and communications order and South-South cooperation in the field of information, long-term projection on the use and application of modern technology by the mass

media in non-aligned countries, dissemination of information on the main international campaigns, the election of new members of the Inter-Governmental Council [IGC] and the venue of the next COMINAC.

A debate on the agenda items took place at the plenary meeting.

A report was made by head of the Cuban delegation Victor Manuel Gonzales, chairman of the Inter-governmental Council for Information of Non-aligned Countries and coordinator general of the Ideology Department of the C.C., Communist Party of Cuba.

He spoke about the changes that have taken place in the international arena since the COMINAC III held in Havana in 1990.

He elaborated on the work of the council and measures to be taken in the future.

Noting that the unreasonable and inequitable information order still remains in the world, he stressed the need to establish a new information order to cope with it.

He expressed the belief that the people of the DPRK, the new chairman state, would lead the cooperative organization, one of the important foundation stones of the non-aligned movement, to a new success.

He extended greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song in the name of the IGC and Cuba and wished the Korean people greater success.

Then a report was made by chairman of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned news agencies pool Fereydoun Verdi Nezhad.

He expressed heartfelt thanks to the DPRK Government and the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song on behalf of the member states of the pool.

He informed the participants of the activities conducted by the pool coordinating committee in the past.

He stressed that under the prevailing situation the news agencies of all the member countries should adopt and carry into practice all the decisions and programs on the principle of collective responsibility.

The conference continues.

Reaction to Kim Il-song Speech

SK1606114593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—“Non-aligned information must contribute to the people's cause of independence”, the historical speech made by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the Fourth Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries, has evoked a lively response from the participants of the conference.

Mohammad Siddique Chaxri, minister of information and culture of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, said that the speech of the great President Kim Il-song was a highly important new work which indicated not only the principle of non-aligned information services but also the road ahead of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Noting that he in his historical speech elaborated on the role of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the developing countries, Mohammad Siddique Chaxri said: "We have got an optimistic view of the future of the NAM from his speech."

Basudev Chandra Malla, head of the delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal, noted that the great leader President Kim Il-song in his speech specified the new international information order and cooperation in information services and this was of weighty importance.

"The great leader's speech is a guideline on which the non-aligned countries should keep hold in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and a great banner for the building of a new society by the non-aligned countries," he said.

Minister of Information, Post and Telecommunications of the Republic of Zimbabwe David Karimanzira stated that the speech of His Excellency Kim Il-song would greatly inspire the peoples on all continents and serve as a guideline especially for the non-aligned countries in their efforts to continuously strengthen the NAM, destroy the old international information order and establish a new one.

Mohammad Hossein Ansari Fard, a member of the delegation of the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool, said that the speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song was, indeed, impressive. "We will in future, as indicated by him, fight against the imperialists who, holding a monopoly of large-scale modern information means, pour out torrents of reactionary ideas and cultures as well as distorted information to meet their needs and interests," he stated.

Various Speeches Reported

SK1606004093 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—The fourth Conference of the Ministers of Information of Nonaligned Countries (COMINAC) has opened at the Mansudae assembly hall in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today.

The great leader President Kim Il-song was present at the opening session.

COMINAC IV is an important occasion in putting an end to the imperialists' monopoly of and arbitrary practice in information services and establishing an equitable international information and communication order by working out a new strategy for increasing national information capacity of nonaligned countries, expanding and

strengthening cooperation and solidarity and invigorating information activities in the international arena.

Hung on the background of the platform were the emblem of Cominac IV and letters "Fourth Conference of the Ministers of Information of Nonaligned Countries. June 15-18, 1993, Pyongyang."

Present there were delegations and delegates from 66 nonaligned countries and international organizations and a delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

When President Kim Il-song appeared on the platform, conducted by Indonesian Information Minister H. Harmoko, the delegate of the chairman country of the Nonaligned Movement, and Victor Manuel Gonzales, the head of the delegation of Cuba which is the chairman country of COMINAC III, all the participants warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

Taking the platform were premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice Premier Kang Hui-won, Secretary of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Information Committee of the DPRK and head of the DPRK delegation Kim Ki-yong and secretary general of COMINAC IV Song Won-ho.

President Kim Il-song delivered a speech "Nonaligned Information Must Contribute to the People's Cause of Independence."

His speech was adopted as an official document of the conference.

A message sent to the conference by Indonesian President Suharto who is the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement was read and adopted as an official document.

The message says that more than ever before, the non-aligned countries feel the need for the establishment of a new world information and communication order, and to identify strategies for the development of cooperation in all information-related fields.

It further says:

"We will have to continue developing our own national media system as well as an effective communication and information network among ourselves by pooling our resources on the basis of the principle of collective self-reliance, for this would enable us to address the communication and information requirements of a surge in South-South cooperation."

Then, regional representatives delivered congratulatory speeches.

Head of the Egyptian delegation Anwar Jalal, first vice-minister of information, made a speech on behalf of the African region.

He said that the speech of his excellency the great leader Kim Il-song will constitute an important contribution to the development of information of nonaligned countries and other developing countries and to the success of the conference.

He continued:

"All of us are fully aware of the enormous and vital role of information and communication. All of us are confident that this crucial meeting of Pyongyang will come up with concrete and positive resolutions that will promote understanding and contribute to world peace and development, prosperity and wellbeing for our peoples."

Head of the Bolivian delegation Jose Luis Lupo Flores, minister of information, made a speech on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Expressing the hope that the conference will be a successful gathering for the Nonaligned Movement, he said that all the participants would reach a concrete agreement to manifest their main common stand.

Head of the delegation of the state of Palestine Ali Ishaq, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and minister of youth and sport, made a speech on behalf of the Asian region.

He said that the convocation of this conference in the DPRK led by the great leader President Kim Il-song who played a leading role in founding the Nonaligned Movement convinced the people that this movement would continue advancing along the road of independence.

"We, information officials of the Nonaligned Movement, must make every possible effort to smash the unilateral monopoly of information against the desire and goal of our peoples and make joint efforts to establish an information order for checking the attack and distortion by information agencies designed to stifle and misrepresent the struggle and realities of our peoples and countries," he noted.

Lastly, head of the Cypriot delegation Haralambos Hadjipanayiotou, permanent secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, made a speech on behalf of the European region.

He said:

"I am confident that Cominac IV will be a significant step in the effort towards realising our cherished goal of a new information and communication order. Furthermore, I would like to stress that by adopting common policies to media problems and harmonizing our approval to them, we are sending our most important message."

Kim Il-song Arranges Banquet

SK1506153493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall for the participants in the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries (COMINAC).

When President Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall amid a welcome music, the entire participants warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

Invited to the banquet were Minister of Information H. Harmoko, head of the delegation of Indonesia and delegate of the chairman state of the non-aligned movement; head of the Cuban delegation Victor Manuel Gonzales, coordinator general of the ideology department of the C.C. [Central Committee], Communist Party of Cuba who was chairman of the COMINAC III, and delegations and delegates from non-aligned countries and international organisations.

The Korean information delegation was present.

Diplomatic envoys of different countries here were invited.

Present there were Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Choe Tae-pok, Vice-premier Kang Hui-won, Secretary Kim Ki-nam, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading officials of central organs and public organisations, leading men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press and officials concerned.

Premier Kang Song-san made a speech at the banquet.

Noting that the Pyongyang conference of information ministers opened at a historical moment when the non-aligned movement was entering a new phase of its perfection, he said:

"The general situation obtaining in the international arena makes it incumbent upon the information agencies of the non-aligned countries to invigorate the activities of the non-aligned news agencies pool and make the regional redistribution centers play a more effective role, holding as high as ever the banner of independence against imperialism, and peace against war.

He expressed the belief that the conference would be an important occasion in putting an end to the imperialists' monopoly and arbitrary practice and establishing an equitable international information and communication order by working out a new strategy for increasing the national information capacity of each country,

expanding and strengthening cooperation and solidarity in information and invigorating information activities in the international arena.

Then head of the Zimbabwean Government information delegation David Karimanzira, minister of information, post and telecommunications, made a speech.

He said:

This is the major challenge we face—the challenge to strengthen the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool (NANAP), the Broadcasting Organisations of Non-aligned Countries (BONAC) and other information media as a way of giving concrete and practical expression to the new international information and communication order.

I am satisfied that the historic speech of President Kim Il-song has set the tone and direction as far as the deliberation and discussions of our conference is concerned.

We are comforted to know that Your Excellency, the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il have always paid deep attention and support to the strengthening of the non-aligned movement and its aims and objectives as well as the realization of South-South cooperation. We are convinced that you are with us in spirit as we endeavour to make this conference a success.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Delegation Leaders Speak

SK1606120893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039
GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—The plenary meeting of the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC) continued today.

The conference to be held till June 18 from 15 [as received] is participated in by delegations and delegates from 66 non-aligned countries and international organizations.

The discussion of the main agenda items continued at today's session.

Nayia Roussou, delegate of the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC), delivered a report first in the morning.

She said:

"The will and the commitment of the BONAC members to renew their efforts for reviving the organization will have to be expressed actively if the NWICO [New World Information and Communication Order] and the struggle for a more balanced flow of information on a universal scale is going to be renewed. Satellite communication and trans-frontier television are new realities

which now make the call for a two-way flow of communication an imperative current necessity."

Then, delegates of different countries took the floor.

Head of the Indonesian delegation H. Harmoko, minister of information, said:

"Information and media, as a basic factor of mutual knowledge, rapprochement and international understanding, contributes to voicing the hopes of non-aligned movement to build a new and equitable international order, for stable peace and common security, for economic and social justice.

"We shall seek to advance broad-based and people-centred development."

Noting that during this conference, it would be extremely useful to exchange experiences, he further said:

"I believe what we need today is to formulate a mechanism and common programmes, which are concrete, realistic and can be carried out by us together."

Head of the Indian delegation K. P. Singh Deo, minister of information and broadcasting, said relationship among various countries in international communications must be in a spirit of cooperation.

Stating that India would be most happy to share its considerable experience and expertise in the field of information, cinema, television and radio with other NAM member countries, he said that the role of the non-aligned news agencies pool and other information organizations of non-aligned countries should be increased and economic and commercial news should get equal priority in pool operation and items relating to preservation of ecology should get extra attention.

Head of the Iranian delegation 'Ali Larijani, minister of culture and Islamic guidance, spoke next.

Exposing the monopolistic position of the world powers in information, he said that to counter such disastrous situation there should be cooperation and coordination among the non-aligned movement even more than before.

He continued:

"In a bid to realise a proposed system of new international relations based on the principles of justice, equity, freedom, equality and fraternity we cannot but intensify our collective action for building a new equitable and balanced order of world information and communication."

Head of the Afghan delegation Mohammad Siddique Chaxri, minister of information and culture, said his country is steadily expanding allround cultural and information relations with all other countries, particularly with the Islamic countries.

Head of the Angolan delegation Pedro Hendrik Vaal Neto, minister of public information, said that there remains a gap between the developed and the developing nations in the information field and that his government would make every possible effort for the development of South-South cooperation and the establishment of a new information order.

Head of the Bangladeshi delegation Mazmul Huda, minister of information, said that the members of the non-aligned countries have been striving for the establishment of New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) based on equality, justice and democracy.

Recalling that his country has made efforts to strengthen regional cooperation, regularly exchanging radio and TV programs, he called for strengthening technical exchange among countries in the information services.

Head of the Egyptian delegation Anwar Jalal, first vice-minister of information, said information has played an important role in the non-aligned movement and that information should not play the role of a mere messenger but play the role of establishing a new world information order against injustice and inequality.

Head of the Zimbabwean delegation David Karimanzira, minister of information, post and telecommunications, said that if non-aligned countries are to develop information, it is necessary to direct efforts to strengthening national news agencies, train technical personnel, develop advanced communication technology so as to transmit information in their interest.

He called for strengthening the relations between pool and BONAC.

"We strongly welcome the reunification initiative by His Excellency, the great leader President Kim Il-song in his "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country," he declared.

Head of the Malaysian delegation Railey B. Jeffrey, vice-minister of information, said it is important in establishing a new international information order to ensure a balanced flow of news and make the developing countries benefit by it.

He stressed that pool should make an effective use of new technology and information and communication facilities and its member nations should offer equipment to each other to reduce dependence on transnationals.

The conference continues.

Japanese Attempt To Keep U.S. Forces in Asia Denounced

SK1306094793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 13 Jun 93

["Japan's Anachronistic Behavior"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA)—The Japanese ruling quarters' intention to keep the U.S. Forces in Asia is an anachronistic behavior, and the Japanese reactionaries' attempt to gratify their ambition for reinvasion with the backing of the U.S. Forces is bound to end in failure, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

Recently, the Japanese prime minister and the director of the Defence Agency cried for "continued aid" to pay for the upkeep of the U.S. Forces in Japan and the strengthening of the Japan-U.S. security system, pressing home the "importance" of the U.S. military presence in the Asia-Pacific region.

Hitting out at this, the article says:

The ruling quarters of Japan had suffered a deserving "punishment" as a defeated nation in World War II, but they, in actuality, have revived and set out on the road of full-scale overseas advance now by availing themselves of the United States' Asia-Pacific strategy.

Their argument that the U.S. troop pullout would lead to an arms race and a new dispute is a nonsense meant to conceal their sinister intention.

If the U.S. Forces are withdrawn from this region and a peaceful environment is created subsequently, the Japanese reactionaries cannot beef up their military potentials in full scale and accelerate their preparations for overseas expansion as they do now.

This cannot but be a fatal blow to the Japanese reactionaries who are trying hard to realize the old dream of "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" as "a leader of Asia".

Japan, accustomed to raking in profits with the backing of big countries down through history, is now intending to reinforce her military strength and gratify her wild ambition for overseas aggrandizement under the aegis of the United States.

The Japanese reactionaries must discard their anachronistic daydream of reinvasion and follow the will of the people who want the U.S. Forces to be pulled out of Asia and a new order of peace to be established in this region.

Paper Warns Japan Against Arms Buildup

SK1506063893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 15 Jun 93

["Japan Must Not Forget Historical Lesson"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today taunts the Japanese authorities who are building up arms and seeking aggrandizement overseas against the trend of detente under the cloak of "security."

The author of the article says:

Now military expenditures are being slashed worldwide. But only Japan never ceases arms expansion. Once Japan found itself on the 16th rung in the world's ladder of military spendings. But now it has leaped to the third rung and heads the world's list in the rate of armament growth.

The "Self-Defense Forces" (SDF) today is several dozen times the defunct "Imperial Army" in fire power and equipment. SDF is being rapidly modernised with sophisticated weapons. And the moves for nuclear armament have got into full stride.

Japan has built with extra zeal material and technological foundations for nuclear armament since 1956. Now it is in a position to turn itself into a nuclear power any time it wants.

These facts indicate that Japan is a factor of great threat to peace in Asia.

Japan's arms buildup is aimed at backing its overseas expansion and economic interests and expanding its sphere of influence with Armed Forces in an effort to gratify its reinvasion designs in Asia and making itself a political power.

"Security" noisily advertised by the Japanese ruling quarters is no more than a pretext for justifying all these criminal schemings. Their claim that their arms buildup is for "security" and "defense" is a lie.

No country in Asia poses a military threat to Japan or wants it to become a military power.

What Japan must do first is not to build up arms but to atone for its past crimes against the Korean and other Asian peoples.

It must not forget the lesson of history.

Japanese Study Group Begins Inaugural Meeting

*SK1506121893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001
GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—An inaugural meeting of the Shizuoka, Japan, Society for the Study of Kim Chong-il's Works took place in Shizuoka City on May 29.

A report was delivered at the meeting before its rules was adopted.

Sakie Araki was elected chairman, Guniaki Takahashi vice-chairman and Yoko Hayashi secretary general.

A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Delegations Leave for China, Japan on 15 Jun

*SK1506121793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015
GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—A delegation of Kim Il-song Higher Party School led by Deputy Director Yi Su-kun to visit China and a delegation of the Korea-Japan friendship association led by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Friendship Association, to visit Japan left here today.

Kim Chong-il Honors Former Prisoner of Japanese

*SK1606112093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012
GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent an eightieth birthday table to Cho Kyu-to residing in Samjiyon-up, Samjiyon County, Yanggang Province.

Under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea, he, deeply conscious of the preciousness of the motherland, devoted his all to supporting the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and took an active part in aiding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

In this course, he was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police in the autumn of 1938 and fought in prison till the Japanese imperialists were defeated, not abandoning his revolutionary principle.

After the liberation he made selfless efforts for the construction of the country, for the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and for socialist construction and national reunification.

On receiving the benevolent eightieth birthday table, he said that the dear leader is a rare great man with literary and military accomplishments and sense of loyalty and filial duty and with great human love.

Group Honoring Kim Chong-il Holds Meeting

*SK1206010993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502
GMT 11 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA)—An inaugural meeting of the Tokyo, Japan, Society for Learning From Secretary Kim Chong-il was held on May 3.

Its inauguration was declared before the chairman of the society was elected and its rules and immediate program discussed and decided on.

A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Technological Exchange Plan Signed With Iran

*SK1606105593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045
GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—A 1993-1994 plan for scientific, technological, educational and cultural exchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed here today.

The signing ceremony was attended on the Korean side by chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Chong Chun-ki and other officials concerned and on the opposite side by the members of the Iranian delegation headed by Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance 'Ali Larijani and Iranian Ambassador to Korea Hasan Taherian.

South Africa Supported on Day of Solidarity

*SK1606044693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415
GMT 16 Jun 93*

["South African People's Cause Is Just"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to day of international solidarity with South African people in struggle.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says the struggle of the South African people is, in essence, a just cause of doing away with racial oppression and inequality, domination and subjugation in South Africa and achieving racial liberation and development of a new independent society.

It further says:

The South African people are waging an undaunted struggle to abolish apartheid and achieve freedom and liberation with the support of the world progressive forces and have made a considerable progress.

The South African situation is developing in favour of the people today.

The African National Congress of South Africa is briskly waging various forms of anti-racist struggle, taking advantage of the favourable condition of its legalization, and organizing and mobilizing many more people to this struggle.

The South African racist forces are resorting to crafty ruses to deliver themselves from the unfavorable position and keep racial domination, but to no avail.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the South African people in their just struggle.

The purpose and desire of the South African people for a new free and democratic South Africa will certainly be realized.

A MINJU CHOSON article urges that the racists should liquidate apartheid without delay as demanded by the people of South Africa and the world.

MINJU CHOSON Marks Che Guevara's Birthday

*SK1506122093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014
GMT 15 Jun 93*

["Lofty Desire of Che Guevara Will Be Surely Realized, Says MINJU CHOSON"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today observes the 65th birth anniversary of Ernesto Che Guevara, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and a true internationalist soldier produced by the Latin American people.

In an article headlined "Immortal Internationalist Soldier," the author says that Che Guevara devoted his whole life to the revolutionary cause of the oppressed people. It goes on:

He, together with Comrade Fidel Castro and other Cuban revolutionaries, took part in the "July 26 movement" and made a great contribution to the victory of the Cuban revolution. In 1965 he left Cuba which had won victory, and shifted the theatre of his struggle to a new place where many difficulties and rigorous trials were waiting for him and fought bravely always in the van of the struggle.

The life of Che Guevara was a brilliant life in which he showed an excellent example as a steadfast revolutionary fighter and a true internationalist.

Though he fell in action, his lifelong desire has come into full bloom in Cuba today.

The fraternal Cuban people are now vigorously advancing along the road of socialism, solving by themselves the difficult problems of "the special period of the peace time", though the U.S. imperialists are getting more wanton in their anti-Cuban campaign.

The lofty desire of Che Guevara will be surely realized by the vigorous struggle of the Cuban people and the world revolutionary people.

Love, Trust Stressed as 'Kernel' of WPK Politics

*SK1506122893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009
GMT 15 Jun 93*

["Love for and Trust in People Is Kernel of WPK's (Workers Party of Korea) Politics"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—It is the unanimous faith and will of the Korean people to defend and glorify their big harmonious socialist family overflowing with love and trust, deeply cherishing the great honor and pride of being guided by the great leader Comrade

Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, prominent great men and people's statesmen produced by mankind.

NODONG SINMUN today stresses this in a signed article.

It quotes Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Love for and trust in the popular masses is the kernel and basis of the people-centred politics."

The article says:

The Workers' Party of Korea's [WPK] politics is a people-centred one; the people are responsible for politics which serves them. It is based on boundless love for and trust in the people.

Love for and trust in the people is the main factor of shaping politics truly serving the people, and it is basic to making the whole society one big harmonious family united in one mind.

In socialist society the principle of collectivism—"one for all and all for one"—is applied on an overall scale and all the members of society are united around the party and the leader on the basis of comradely love and fidelity, forming themselves into one socio-political organism. This is a lawful course. Only when people become members of this organism can they be honored with eternal political integrity and enjoy a worthy and meaningful life, helping and leading each other forward.

Now our society has turned into a socio-political organism, a harmonious big family, united in one mind, thanks to the brilliant embodiment of our party's politics of love and trust.

The indestructible unity and cohesion whereby the party and the leader believe in the people and love them and the latter uphold the former with singlehearted loyalty and filial piety, wholly entrusting their destiny to them—this is the most solid unity and cohesion ever known in history, and this unbreakable, singlehearted unity shows the greatness of the WPK's politics of love and trust.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened a new era of politics based on love and trust, that is, unquestioned trust in and warmest love for the people, and shaped politics of love believing in the people, sharing sweets and bitters with them and granting all benefits to them by applying the idea "believe in the people as in heaven", the political ideal of *chuche*.

His politics of love is now being successfully carried forward by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and it is being shaped on a higher level.

Comrade Kim Chong-il's love for the people and revolutionary comradeship are unfathomably warm and noble, moving everyone. It is the fundamental source of deep trust, loyalty and filial piety of the people who always unboundedly respect and are determined to

follow the leader, and of the might that makes our society one big family closely united.

Solidarity 'Vital' to Victory of Independence

*SK1606113093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009
GMT 16 Jun 93*

["Popular Masses' Cause of Independence Is Common Cause of Mankind"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—Strengthening internationalist unity and solidarity in accomplishing the popular masses' cause of independence is vital to its victory, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

It notes:

The cause is a common cause of mankind which must be accomplished by all the countries, all the nations and peoples around the world aspiring after independence both in view of its purpose and tasks.

It is the national cause and, at the same time, a common cause of mankind, an international cause, since it is for defending and achieving independence, the life and soul of whole mankind, though it is being carried on by each country and nation.

To make the whole world independent is a common task of mankind which assumes importance at present in accomplishing the popular masses' cause of independence.

The popular masses can shape their destiny in conformity with their aspiration and demand only when the independence of the country and the nation is ensured.

If the independence of the country and the nation is to be ensured, the world should be made independent. The global independence is an essential requisite to the independence of the country and the nation because the destiny of each country and nation is closely linked with the common destiny of mankind and the further the human society develops, the closer the international relations get.

The international character of the popular masses' cause of independence has been further increased. As the imperialist reactionary forces trampling down independence are allied worldwide, the struggle against their domination and oppression and for independence must also be waged worldwide.

"Let the world people advocating independence unite!" is the slogan which must be upheld by all the people in our age for the victory of the popular masses. A definite guarantee for the victory of the cause of independence lies in strengthening unity of all the anti-imperialist forces under this militant slogan.

KCNA Reviews 16 Jun Pyongyang Press

*SK1606051493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423
GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—Papers here today devote much space to reports about the Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries (COMINAC) which opened here Tuesday.

Papers frontpage the speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song "Non-aligned Information Must Contribute to the People's Cause of Independence" together with a photograph of him making the speech at the conference.

Printed in the press are an account of the opening of the conference, a picture of the platform, a report that President Kim Il-song received heads of delegations and delegates of different countries and international organisations and a picture he posed for with them and an account of the banquet he arranged in honor of their participants in the conference.

Papers carry congratulatory speeches of foreign figures at the opening session, speeches of Premier Kang Song-san and the Minister of information, post and telecommunications of Zimbabwe at the banquet and an account of the plenary meeting of the COMINAC.

Given in the press is an account of the inaugural meeting of the Higi, Saitama Prefecture, Japan, Society for the Study of Kim Chong-il's Works.

Papers publish a notice that His Royal Highness Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn of the Kingdom of Thailand will pay a visit to Korea.

NODONG SINMUN informs the readers that the construction of apartment houses for 30,000 families has entered the stage of completion in Pyongyang and the two-part Korean feature film "Those Whom We Met on the River Taedong" was released.

According to the press, Premier Kang Song-san sent a telephone message to his South Korean counterpart.

NODONG SINMUN deals with the fierce struggle waged by South Korean people of broad strata recently for independence against the U.S., for democratization and national reunification.

It is reported in the press that the Chinese regional headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification made public a statement denouncing the criminal act of the South Korean authorities in blocking the June 12 Panmunjom talks of students of the North and the South and world public expressed full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

NODONG SINMUN carries words of foreigners on the traits of the Korean people who are upholding the party with loyalty and filial duty and comes out with an article

headlined "popular masses' cause of independence is common cause of mankind".

The paper reports that Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president, called for carrying forward and developing excellent traditions of the party and the army, the chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia called for the maintenance of the stability of the country and the president of the Presidential Council of Yemen outlined the tasks of the new government.

Papers observe day of international solidarity with South African people in struggle.

South Korea**IAEA Sends Message to North on Resuming Talks**

*SK1606115793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1151 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Paris, June 16 (YONHAP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said on Wednesday it had sent a message to North Korea expressing the hope of resumed discussions with North Korea on nuclear and other pending issues. IAEA spokesman Hans Myer said the message was signed by IAEA Director-general Hans Blix. "We are waiting for a reply from North Korea," the spokesman said.

On the possibility of an IAEA special board of governors meeting being convened on the North Korean nuclear issue, the spokesman said such a meeting could be a next-stage step that could be taken depending on a reply from North Korea. Meanwhile, the IAEA said in a brief statement on Wednesday that its hope is to resume nuclear inspection activities in North Korea at the soonest possible time. "North Korea's withholding of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) means that the nuclear safeguards agreement North Korea signed with the IAEA remains in force," the statement said.

PRC, DPRK Said To Agree on Joint Use of Port

*SK1606094493 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
16 Jun 93 p 1*

[Text] At a time when the Tumen River development plan is being pushed ahead to connect North Korea's Chongjin, China's Hunchun and Russia's Hasan, North Korea concluded a contract with the government of Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture in China. The contract stipulates that North Korea will develop the east Chongjin port in the East Sea and will allow China joint use of it for 50 years. This was revealed on 16 June.

This contract was concluded between North Korea's North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Committee and the government of Yanbian autonomous prefecture. According to this contract,

under the condition that east Chongjin will be open for the joint use for a long period of time, China will expand the port and construction of modern hotels, a trade center, a communications center, a golf course and other cultural and recreation facilities in Chongjin. The Chinese side will also undertake construction of a highway between Chongjin and Hoeryong while North Korea will assume the responsibility for a railroad construction project in the border area connecting North Korea and China.

This is the first time that North Korea has allowed a foreign country joint use of its first-class port. With this, China has now secured a route to advance to the East Sea through Chongjin.

Mr. Paek Sung-hui (representative of Sonmyong business firm and Sonmyong cultural research institute) revealed this information. He made public the documents he obtained from a high-ranking government official of the Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture. The documents include "the agreement on construction and expansion work of ports, roads, and hotels" which was concluded on 11 June between the North Korean side, including the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Committee and the Korea Economic Development Corporation, and the Chinese side that included the government of Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture and the the Yanbian (Sunho) Business Group.

Commodity Markets Open on DPRK-PRC Border

SK1606070093 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
16 Jun 93 p 23

[Article by correspondent An Hui-chang]

[Text] It is likely that the number of "peddlers" activities which are reportedly prevalent recently in the border area between China and North Korea will decrease in the near future. This is because North Korea has opened a total of 140 to 150 "markets for Chinese commodities" in five different sites in the border area, including Sinuiju.

According to a report of the Heilongjiang Broadcasting Station of China on 28 May, North Korea has opened such Chinese commodity-selling markets in Manpo of Chagang Province, Namyang and Hoeryong of North Hamgyong Province, and Hyesan of Yanggang Province, in addition to Sinuiju, so that Korean compatriots residing in China can sell Chinese-made consumer goods to North Koreans.

North Korea's opening of these "Chinese commodity markets" seems to be a step to seek various aims. In the China-North Korea border area North Koreans sold to Korean compatriots residing in China such marine products as the Alaska pollacks and dried squids and other industrial products such as scissors and kitchen knives. In return for these goods the North Koreans received

from them food and other necessities of life. In other words, a barter trading was prevalent in the border area.

With the Chinese authorities' demand for payment in hard money and the falling-off in the quality of North Korean industrial products, the demands of the Korean compatriots residing in China for North Korean commodities sharply decreased. As a result, a phenomenon was created in which trade was carried out according to the "demands" of the Korean compatriots residing in China.

Such being the situation, North Koreans had to suffer difficulties even in the dealings with the Korean compatriots residing in China, and this has eventually created the situation in which smuggling and black-marketing are rampant.

It has been frequently reported that the Korean compatriots residing in China illegally brought foreign goods, including ROK-made goods, with them when they visited North Korea to meet their relatives. They also reportedly informed North Koreans of what was happening outside North Korea.

According to an analysis, North Korea's step of establishing these markets in the border area seems to be aimed not only at doing away with the aforementioned illegal practices committed by Korean compatriots residing in China by allowing them to engage in their trade in designated areas, but also at increasing its financial income by receiving rent from them in the markets.

According to NAEWOE News Agency, each of these markets consists of simple frame buildings with a scale of 400 to 1,000 pyong each. Sales counters or shops are established in each building. The market authorities lend one shop to each Chinese dealer with a rental fee of 50 to 80 [North Korean] won for one day.

It is said that those Korean compatriots residing in China who want to sell their commodities in these markets should receive the inspection by North Korean customs officers and security officers on the amount and kinds of their commodities. It is also said that the Korean compatriot traders would also receive an inspection by North Korean customs officers and security officers if they possess insidious books and articles.

The commodities available for sale in these markets are mainly Chinese-made daily necessities, and their prices are higher than the domestic prices in China. For example, one pair of tennis shoes costs 100 to 200 [North Korean] won which is almost equivalent to a North Korean worker's one month salary. One black and white television set costs 1,000 won, one package of noodles (500 grams) costs 15 won, one package of sugar (500 grams) 25 won, one pair of socks 20 won, one pair of underwear 350 won, and toothpaste 10 won.

DPRK Said To Issue Visas to Koreans in U.S.*SK1606004393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0000 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] It was learned that as North-South and North Korean-U.S. relations are likely to be improved following North Korea's announcement that it would stay in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, visits by Koreans residing in the United States to North Korea, which has been suspended for the past five months, will be resumed soon. The North Korean person in authority informs that North Korea will resume visa issuance around late this month or early next month at the earliest, according to a relevant person who is serving as a window for arranging visits by Koreans residing in the United States to North Korea.

It was learned that some 400 Koreans residing in the United States are applying for visas as of now.

DPRK Said To Seek Rice From Thailand*SK1606064493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Bangkok, June 16 (YONHAP)—North Korea is hoping to import 150,000 tons of rice from Thailand to ease its food shortage, an informed diplomatic source here said Wednesday. The North Korean Government has agreed with the Thai Government to buy 150,000 tons of low-quality rice at 165-186 U.S. dollars a ton and complete delivery by the end of August, the source said.

North Korea wants to complete its payment over two years so negotiations are now underway to settle the terms of payment, he said. North Korea will buy 30,000 tons of good-quality rice from Thailand under a separate contract this month, the source said.

Seoul 'Concerned' With Israel-DPRK Contacts*SK1606034493 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Jun 93 p 2*

[Text] The government is concerned about the approach of Israel to North Korea amid suspicion about the latter's nuclear development. Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Monday that he wanted to visit North Korea to dissuade it from selling missiles to Iran. Israeli officials said there had been secret contacts despite a lack of formal ties between the two nations, according to foreign news reports. A Foreign Ministry official in Seoul said that it is improper for Israel to send its foreign minister to the North during the critical situation even if Israel's intention is to block sales of weapons to Arab nations.

Israeli Foreign Minister Peres was quoted as saying he is seeking U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher's support for such a mission when they meet in Austria at the World Conference on Human Rights. Pyon Chong-kyu, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East and African Affairs Bureau, commented that North

Korea is certain to be in serious trouble with its economy amid increasing isolation from the world due to its suspected nuclear program. He said, "We have not heard anything from Israel about the reported Peres' visit to Pyongyang." Director-General Pyon yesterday called in Israeli Ambassador Asher Naim.

Pyon quoted Naim as saying that he had no information about the news reports. Naim only said that North Korean issues are handled at the American Affairs bureau of Israeli Foreign Ministry but not the Asian bureau. He promised that he would inform the South Korean government about Israeli plans when he returns to Seoul from one month leave in his home country, Pyon said. Naim was quoted as saying he will head for his home country Monday for leave. Pyon said that Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu now in Vienna to attend the World Conference on Human Rights has plans to meet Israeli Foreign Minister Peres there. Peres is also attending the world conference.

According to a report in the June 7 issue of the weekly magazine TIME, the North Korean government sent an invitation to Israeli Foreign Minister Peres last December, following a visit of an assistant minister level official to Pyongyang last October. The North Korean Central News Agency denied the TIME report on June 11, saying that the Pyongyang had never offered such an invitation nor sold weapons, including missiles, to Arab nations in the Middle East.

But it is a very sensitive period for Israeli Foreign Minister Peres' announcement to want to visit Pyongyang as the North Korean nuclear issue has been boiling over. Israel sees it as critical to block North Korea from selling missiles to Arab nations, an official from the Institute of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations (IFANS) affiliated to the Foreign Ministry said.

He presumed that an Israeli high-ranking official, who visited Pyongyang last October, had been given assurances that North Korea would not sell missiles in return for economic support to North Korea. Peres said in the wire reports, "I do not need a visa from the Americans to go to North Korea. The Americans are negotiating with the North Koreans." Israel is a non-member nation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Possible Israeli Aid to DPRK Viewed*SK1606045493 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
16 Jun 93 p 4*

[Article by correspondent Kim Yong-kol: "Israel Makes Gesture to North Korea for Improvement of Relations"]

[Text] The moves for improvement of relations between North Korea and Israel are being accelerated. Israel is planning to send Foreign Minister Shimon Peres to Pyongyang soon for talks with North Korean leaders. This is unusual in view of the relations between the two countries to date, since the two countries have long been

in unfriendly relations because of North Korea's pro-Arab foreign policy and Israel's pro-ROK tendency.

Israel reached out its hand in a surprisingly fast move to North Korea in an effort to stop North Korea from supplying "Nodong-1," the medium-range missile which North Korea has developed, to Middle Eastern countries hostile to Israel. Israel, in return, is reported to have offered economic aid. Foreign Minister Peres met U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher in Washington on 14 June to discuss the Israeli plan to contact North Korea with the United States, which is, as it were, an "eldest brother" to Israel.

The United States has opposed the Israeli contact with North Korea since North Korea declared its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). The United States, however, is reported to be considering revoking this position now that North Korea suspended its decision to withdraw from the NPT on 11 June.

The secret contact between North Korea and Israel began early last October. According to Israeli Foreign Ministry officials, Foreign Minister Peres was invited by North Korea to visit Pyongyang then, but he postponed the visit trying to read the U.S. mind because of the increasing suspicion of North Korean nuclear weapons development.

It has been revealed, however, that Israel dispatched its working-level officials to North Korea. In the working-level North Korea-Israel contact, Israel is reported to have offered to purchase the gold mine near Unsan in North Korea provided that North Korea stop selling its missiles to Iran. According to the report of the news magazine TIME dated 7 June, North Korea only asked Israel for thousands of trucks as economic aid. TIME said that the Israeli authorities estimates the total amount of their aid to North Korea to be around \$1 billion.

Israel has thus been very active in approaching North Korea because of the terrifying performance of the Nodong-1 which is reported to have completed a launch test. Nodong-1, which North Korea produced by improving the Scud-C type Soviet missile, has a range of 1,000 kilometers. If hostile countries to Israel such as Iran and Syria purchase Nodong-1, Israeli security will be seriously threatened.

Moreover, Iran is reported to have dispatched a military delegation to North Korea last April and negotiated the purchase of 150 missiles of this type for an initial purchase order. Israel is highly alarmed at this.

Israel still vividly remembers the nightmare of the Iraqi Scud missile that fell on its territory during the Gulf war. Therefore, it seems that Israel had nothing more urgent for its national security than preventing Nodong-1, whose performance far exceeds that of the Iraqi Scud, from being exported to the Middle East.

Mosad, Israel's secret intelligence agency, moved so swiftly to collect information about North Korea's Nodong-1 that it informed Japan and the United States of the North Korean plan to trial launch Nodong-1 weeks in advance. Some observers are even predicting a "three-way negotiation" participated in by the United States as well if the North Korean-Israeli negotiation progresses smoothly.

The North Korean sale of Nodong-1 to the Middle East is an important pending issue not only to Israel but to the United States as well. If North Korea gives up selling Nodong-1's to the Middle East, it will give further assurance to the countries concerned of the credibility of the North Korean suspension of its withdrawal from the NPT agreed upon between North Korea and the United States.

Therefore, through the three-way talks, Israel will be able to free itself from the worries about Nodong-1, the United States will be able to harvest another success in its efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation, and North Korea will be able to get a practical profit of economic aid. The pace for the improvement of North Korean-Israeli relations, therefore, may well be influenced by the progress of North Korea-U.S. negotiations.

Prospects of U.S. President's Visit Examined

*SK1606002493 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
15 Jun 93 p 2*

[Article by correspondent Kim Cha-su: "ROK and the United States Will Probe Ways To Further Promote Cooperation—The Meaning of Clinton's Visit to the ROK"]

[Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton will visit the ROK for a mere one night and two days. However, its symbolism is great. First of all, on this occasion, the two presidents will meet for the first time after new governments were sworn each in the ROK and the United States, two traditional allies. They will reconfirm the existing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

In particular, the ROK will be the first foreign country that President Clinton will visit strictly to discuss bilateral relations between the United States and the host country. The ROK and the United States have promoted relations of close partnership based on the common ideals of democracy and the market-economy system.

The upcoming summit talks will take place at a time when a civilian government is in place in the ROK. Therefore, the summit talks will likely serve as an occasion to further consolidate relations of substantial cooperation. When the military regimes were in place in the ROK, the United States was in a dilemma over its assistance to those regimes because its assistance to such regimes was a violation of democratic principles. But, it is not in such a dilemma at present. The emergence of a legitimate civilian government will make it possible for

the ROK and the United States to strengthen reciprocal and future-oriented cooperation.

The summit talks will likely focus on security, one of the two focal points of ROK-U.S. relations—security and trade. This is because the North Korean nuclear issue, which is the most serious obstacle hampering security in Northeast Asia, remains unresolved.

Therefore, President Clinton will likely pledge again that the United States would not reduce its forces in the ROK as long as the North Korean nuclear issue remains unresolved. Also, with regard to North-South dialogue and the Korean peninsula's reunification, he will likely support the ROK Government's principle that parties concerned should resolve the reunification issue and its policy of achieving peaceful reunification in which democracy and freedom are guaranteed.

The two presidents will likely exchange views on stability on the Korean peninsula, economic affairs and security in the Asian-Pacific region in general, and other matters of mutual concern. It has recently been stated in the Asian-Pacific region that it is necessary to hold multilateral dialogue on security in this region. Therefore, the two presidents will likely agree to positively attend such dialogue to establish a new order in this region.

The Clinton administration has considered the revitalization of the U.S. economy to be its top priority in handling state affairs. Therefore, President Clinton may very likely present trade as a major issue during his visit to the ROK. Imports of wheat and beef from the United States, the opening of the ROK financial market, and the protection of intellectual property are pending trade issues between the ROK and the United States.

During the summit talks, the United States may likely demand, to the extent that the significance of such urgent issues as the North Korean nuclear issue will not be lightened, that trade issues be resolved satisfactorily. While stressing its new economic plan which calls for economic liberalization and reduced restrictions, the ROK Government may have no choice but to promise that those issues be resolved on a gradual basis.

In particular, the ROK and the United States will reach agreement to establish the dialogue of economic partners (DEP), a successor to the ROK-U.S. meeting for improving the environment for business activities (PEI), which has been operated for the past one year. At the dialogue of economic partners, the two countries plan to continue discussions on ways to revise regulations and ease restrictions in investments and trade.

Visit Likely To Focus on Security

*SK1406120593 Seoul YONHAP in English 1114 GMT
14 Jun 93*

["News analysis" by Yi Tong-min: "Korea-U.S. Summit To Touch Base on N. Korean Nuke, Security Issues"]

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—Next month's Seoul-Washington summit will be the first meeting between the two heads of state, both less than six months in office, but with more issues at hand than previous governments. It will be a short, working visit for U.S. President Bill Clinton, who comes in on a Saturday [10 July] after the G-7 summit in Tokyo and flies out that Sunday. He meets President Kim Yong-sam soon after arriving in Seoul and then heads to the National Assembly to make a speech.

The two leaders meet again the following morning for a jog and breakfast. Officials say the meeting will be a success if the two can just touch all the bases, since there are so many. Certainly on the top of the list is the North Korean nuclear situation.

Next month's summit follows a significant change in North Korea-U.S. relations with the two countries agreeing to continue high-level dialogue. Attached to this is a review of the American troop presence in South Korea, the annual military exercise "Team Spirit," military burdensharing and overall U.S. security commitment to South Korea.

The two presidents are expected to address a new trend in Northeast Asia—multilateral security cooperation—that is winning unprecedented U.S. support under Clinton. The summit will be the first opportunity to hear what Washington thinks of Seoul's proposal for a "mini-CSCE" in the Asia-Pacific.

Bilateral trade relations need a new direction. Clinton's drive for strong domestic economy has shown up in his aggressive trade policies, especially toward Japan. Officials here say Korea is not the chief target, especially now Seoul has recorded two straight years of deficits with the United States in 1991 and 1992.

One insider said trade matters would be covered, but only to an extent of not overshadowing the North Korean nuclear and security agendas. Seoul will make sure that Washington does not see it as another Tokyo, officials say.

Also on the trade agenda is renewal of the presidents' economic initiative (PEI), which will change its format under the new name "dialogue for economic partnership" (DEP), to be officially announced at the summit. But as the insider said, the nuclear and security agendas will take top priority. "It's extremely fortunate that we are able to hold the summit at this time, when the two countries truly need coordination," one Foreign Ministry official said.

The two countries encountered their first joint problem when North Korea abruptly declared its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in March. What followed was much of Seoul talking and persuading and Washington listening on how they should counter the threat.

Now that Pyongyang and Washington have opened high-level dialogue, South Korea and the United States will need the same, or actually closer, coordination to keep the international community and inter-Korean dialogue in pace. Seoul attaches heavy meaning to this nuclear problem because its resolution will shape future South Korea-U.S. relations. The summit next month, officials say, is the first step in tackling this new task.

Assistant USTR Discusses Rice Market Opening

*SK1606023693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Washington, June 16 (YONHAP)—Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Asia-Pacific Affairs Bob Cassidy said on Tuesday that although he understood it would be hard for South Korea to open its rice market, for the success of Uruguay Round [UR] negotiations it could not be allowed an exception.

The United States knows the difficulties Korea faces over the problem of rice market opening but each country has its own problems in the UR negotiations, Cassidy said on the last day of a meeting of the sixth Korea-U.S. business council in Washington that started on Sunday. He urged the Korean Government to consider the overall benefits of the Uruguay Round and pointed out that one exception would lead to other exceptions. He said Seoul must make a hard decision in the agriculture, manufacturing and service areas.

He looked forward to closer bilateral economic relations to widen market access for American businesses as President Kim Yong-sam and his government were working toward cutting business regulations, Cassidy said. The business council covered broad issues on manufacturing, services, technology and intellectual property rights in the meeting, attended by top business leaders of the two countries and with senior government officials as guest speakers.

Foreign Minister Continues European Tour

Meets UK's Major, Hurd

*SK1606032593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] London, June 15 [date as received] (YONHAP)—British Prime Minister John Major pledged full cooperation with the world community to solve North Korea's nuclear situation Tuesday [15 June]. Major, appearing unexpectedly at Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd's residence while he was meeting with his South Korean counterpart, Han Sung-chu, expressed interest in building bilateral trade relations, officials accompanying Han said after the meeting.

Han stressed that Britain and other allies must press North Korea to resolve its nuclear problem, reminding Major that North Korea has the obligation to accept International Atomic Energy Agency inspections. The

prime minister fully agreed and pledged his country's cooperation in step with the international community, the officials said.

Major asked about investment in each other's country and hoped to work on substantive trade promotion, they said. Hurd also expressed full support for South Korea's position regarding North Korea's nuclear question. He added that Britain planned to issue a statement urging Pyongyang to clear its nuclear suspicion, officials said.

Interviewed on 'Positive' DPRK Move

*PM1606094093 Paris LE MONDE in French
13-14 Jun 93 p4*

[Report on interview with Republic of Korea Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu by Patrice de Beer in Paris 12 June]

[Text] South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, during a stopover in Paris where he was received Friday 11 June by President Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Alain Juppe, described Pyongyang's decision to suspend its withdrawal from the Nonproliferation Treaty as a "positive gesture" when he spoke to us 12 June.

Nevertheless, Han Sung-chu told us, "this does not settle the problem. In particular, Pyongyang's nonrespect of the safeguards agreements, which allow the inspection of its nuclear installations by the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency]. We shall continue to demand in the UN Security Council that these accords be respected. North Korea must accept these inspections." It can thus "save face... and gain time. But what for?" Mr. Han Sung-chu assured us furthermore that the Americans had not promised Pyongyang to cancel the U.S.-South Korean joint maneuvers known as "Team Spirit." "That is not in the text signed on Friday."

Paradoxically, relations between Pyongyang and South Korea under the former dissident Kim Yong-sam, who became president last February, seem more delicate, according to Han Sung-chu: "It is harder for them to negotiate with us because they can no longer regard us as reactionaries and dictators... We remain aware of the threat posed by the North but we no longer consider it a rival. We are prepared to take their fears into account as far as possible. They are in fact worried lest there be a repeat of the GDR scenario and lest the opening up of their society weaken the regime and lead to unification through absorption... They want a guarantee that Washington will respect their socialist system."

Han Sung-chu believes meanwhile that if the North Koreans have refused the IAEA inspection of certain nuclear installations "it is because they have something to hide." But "it is also possible that they are using the nuclear question as a means of pressure to obtain recognition from Washington and economic aid from us." In any event, there can be no normalization between the two halves of the peninsula until this question is

resolved, and on this issue the continuity of Seoul's diplomacy seems clear. Next, "the reunification process will be long and very complex."

The new "authentic civil democratic government" in Seoul, however, wants to reorient its diplomacy, Mr. Han added. This former academic, who believes that "diplomacy is too serious a matter to be left to the diplomats," wants his country's foreign policy to "look beyond its immediate interests. We have to rediscover Europe and the EEC whereas before we were preoccupied solely with the United States, China, Japan, and Russia... We hope that France will also rediscover the new democratic Korea."

"We must also vary our objectives. Until now we were only concerned about security and the economy. Now we must take an interest in the environment, human rights, disarmament, and world peace." This is why Seoul is going to participate for the first time in a UN peace-keeping operation, in Somalia. "Yesterday," Mr. Han concluded optimistically, "the task of our diplomacy was to defend our position on human rights and democracy. Henceforth we can venture to take an interest in these questions in countries other than our own."

Fiber Optic Agreement Signed With Japan, Russia

SK1606044393 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jun 93 p 3

[Text] A construction and maintenance agreement for the 100-million-U.S.-dollar Russia-Japan-Korea [R-J-K] submarine optical fiber cable was signed in Moscow yesterday by 18 participating international organizations. The telecommunications network, which will link Pusan, South Korea; Nakhodka, Russia; and Naoetsu, Japan, will comprise two systems each with a transmitting speed of 560mbps (megabits per seconds).

Korea Telecom, the main South Korean participant in the venture, said the network is sophisticated enough to simultaneously accommodate 80,000 calls using 15,120 lines. The construction for the 1,720-kilometer submarine cable system will begin this month for completion in January 1995, Telecom officials said.

Telecom and Dacom Corporation, both international call service providers, will participate in the project with an investment of 24 million dollars. Telecom will account for 22 percent of the 30-percent share. Telecom KKD of Japan, Intertelecom of Russia, Great Northern and Telecom Denmark, both of Denmark, completed a marine research in the affected areas at the end of last year.

Other countries participating in the project are the United States, Canada, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Telecom officials said the R-J-K submarine cable system will be hooked up with the Trans-Siberian Line (TSL) to form an effective regional telecommunications network.

Seoul Plans To Import Russian Advanced Technology

SK1406100493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—The government will help set up a private-level company next year that will specialize in imports of advanced technologies from Russia, Science and Technology Minister Kim Si-chung said Monday. "We shall choose private organizations this year that will participate in setting up the firm, which will introduce Russian high technologies starting next year," Kim told the National Assembly Economy and Science Committee.

"We are to select 30 promising subjects for joint research with Russia and start work by the end of this month. We are also considering taking part in Russia's projects for converting military industries into civilian ones," he said.

President, Opposition Leader Agree on Reform

SK1506095493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam and opposition Democratic Party Chairman Yi Ki-taek agreed Tuesday to carry out Kim's reform drive with parliamentary support, to retain the National Security Law, to amend the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] law and to enact a law making eavesdropping illegal. Presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said the two leaders also agreed to negotiate the opening of the National Assembly in July for a three-week extraordinary session to provide a legal basis for clean politics.

Kim said he could not consider revising the National Security Law in view of the North Korean nuclear problem, violent student demonstrations and Pyongyang's insistence on communizing South Korea, but he would revise the Agency for National Security Planning Law so that the NSP functioned as the U.S. and German Intelligence agencies do. Yi did not raise any objection, the spokesman said. The meeting lasted for two hours and 25 minutes.

Asked by Yi to hold gubernatorial elections immediately, Kim reiterated his promise to hold them before 1995. "Considering the present system of holding one or two elections, such as local council, gubernatorial and mayoral and parliamentary elections, every year, we must study a plan to hold these elections at one time on the strength of a computerized voter registration and vote counting network, even though it is expensive," Kim said.

Touching on the freedom of press, Kim said the government would deal with the wrongs of the press to protect the people and human rights. "The press cannot be a sanctuary from the current reform drive," he said. "We have seen cases of civil and human rights violations by

the press. They should know that other people's freedoms are as dear as their own freedoms." Asked if he had a plan for a basic election law covering presidential and other elections, Kim said he would have the ruling Democratic Liberal Party study the possibility of such a law but noted that the presidential election was basically different from other elections.

When Yi asked for investigation of the Dec. 12, 1979, army affair and the brutal suppression of a democratization movement in Kwangju in May 1980 to reveal their true nature and for apologies from former Presidents Chon Tu-whan and No Tae-u for their roles in the incidents, Kim said that he had decided to leave them to the judgement of historians. He said he didn't want to punish the two former presidents either. "I'd like to have historians pass judgement on this problem, too, as both former Democratic Party Chairman Kim Tae-chung and I gave a pledge against any political vendetta during the presidential campaign last year," Kim said.

Public hearings on the previous administration's wrongdoings would not be as fruitful as they sounded, as was seen with the parliamentary hearings on the Chon government's wrongdoings, he said when Yi asked his opinion on the hearings. Kim said that, in the interest of national reconciliation and unity, he would study a way to solve the issue of teachers and workers fired for their union activities but didn't think it was good for teachers to describe themselves as laborers to their pupils.

Kim promised to consult with the opposition party before the government made decisions on important inter-Korean issues, such as the North Korean nuclear problem, saying North Korea should solve the nuclear issue and win South Korea's trust before it proposed an inter-Korean summit. Kim said he would never abuse the National Security Law or Agency for National Security Planning law to safeguard his power, and had cleared the military of politically oriented soldiers through reshuffles of high-ranking officers to restore the military to its proper position.

Asked when he would implement the controversial law requiring the use of real names in all financial transactions, Kim said he would do it in the cause of economic and social justice so "leave the issue of deciding the date to me." Yi told Kim the opposition party would become the government's partner in the reform drive only if the government carried it out on the basis of parliamentary support and investigated corruption and irregularities in a fair manner and without sanctuary, the spokesman said.

In order for the reform drive to succeed, the opposition leader said, "it should accommodate the Democratic Party's 10-point purge plan and 10-point reform plan in the drive and make the people and parliament the motive force behind the drive, sloughing off the current manner in which the president takes the initiative." Yi

asked for amendments to the political fund law, expansion of the public election management system, a thorough implementation of the revised civil service ethics law and balanced regional development, according to Spokesman Yi.

Prosecution: Pak Took \$4.5 Million in Bribes

*SK1406093893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT
14 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office said Monday it had confirmed that Pak Tae-chun, a former chairman of Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (Posco), had taken bribes totaling 3.93 billion won (4.5 million U.S. dollars) from 23 Posco subcontractors and business partners. The prosecution, which interrogated some 70 officials in 26 of all 31 suspected subcontractors and business partners, has concluded that 11 companies gave an aggregate of 3.38 billion won directly to Pak and another 12 paid 550 million won to members of his family, a spokesman said.

Officials of the remaining five firms would be summoned for questioning soon, he said. The nine nominal owners of residential and commercial buildings in southern Seoul that Pak is alleged to have bought with his bribe money will also be interrogated, he said.

In addition, Pak's proteges, including former Posco President Pak Tok-pyo and former Posco Vice President Yi Tae-kong, will be summoned for questioning. The spokesman said the prosecution would shortly decide ways to get Pak to return from Japan so he could be charged.

Navy Relocates Headquarters South of Taejon

*SK1606043193 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Jun 93 p 3*

[Text] The Navy completed relocation of its headquarters yesterday to the Kyerongdae Integrated Ministry Complex south of Taejon from Sinkil-tong, Yongdungpo-ku, Seoul. According to a Navy announcement, the relocation was made in line with the "620 Project" under which the government seeks to move major military units and their facilities in Seoul to outside the capital city.

The Army and Air Force Headquarters moved to the Kyerongdae Complex in 1989. The Navy said the Marine Command which has been posted in the Navy Headquarters compound at Sinkil-tong would be relocated to Paran in Hwasong-kun, Kyonggi-to at the end of this year. A base to house the Marine Command is now under construction at Paran southwest of Suwon, the Navy said. at the 396,000-square-meter Sinkil-tong compound since September 1960. [as published]

Defense Industry Contractors 'Tense' Over Probe

SK1606043593 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Jun 93 p 8

[By staff correspondent Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] The extensive investigation of military procurements has put the domestic defense industry on guard and arms suppliers are deeply concerned over how and where it is going. The defense industry, which had prospered due to its cosy relationships with past administrations, has never thought such a thorough investigation would come about and has almost come to a standstill. "We worry that the probe, so far confined to former defense and military leaders, may be extended to the private sector and further lead to squeezing the defense industry," an industrialist said yesterday on the condition of anonymity.

Three aircraft parts makers, involved in the ambitious Korea Fighter Program [KFP], are more tense than smaller military equipment suppliers as they have already poured huge amounts of money into preparations for assembly and license-production of American fighters. They were in the limelight just three months ago when the Kim Yong-sam administration announced its bold promise to nurture the aviation sector as a key strategic industry.

The domestic aviation field is destined to be closely linked with defense procurements as Korea is confronted with a hostile neighbor. "The ongoing investigation has to be concluded as soon as possible due to national interests," maintained an executive of Samsung Aerospace Industries, the prime Korean contractor for the program. "It is feared it will stunt the local aviation industry's growth."

Aircraft industrialists do not rule out the possibility that the investigation may cause a scaling-down of the fighter procurement program or delay it eventually. On Monday, the administration shelved other big plans aggressively pushed by its immediate predecessor No Tae-u government—the construction of an international airport on Yongjong-to islet off Incheon and the Seoul-Pusan electric high-speed railroad—only because of a lack of funds in the government coffer.

The KFP, the largest so far planned for defense purposes, is the highlight of a multibillion-dollar medium-term military buildup project, called Yulgok project, named after the pen-name of a prominent 16th-century Choson scholar, Yi I, who initiated an augmentation of military power. Under a contract signed with General Dynamics, Seoul will procure 120 F16 Falcons by 1999—12 completely made by the original U.S. manufacturer, 36 assembled here and 72 others license-produced by three local manufacturers. Korean Air, which has a large aircraft plant in an off-limit defense industrial complex near Pusan besides its aviation division, and Daewoo Heavy Industries will take part in the fighter plan as

subcontractors for Samsung Aerospace. About 66 percent of the 5.2 billion dollars (approximately 3.5 trillion won), earmarked for the fighter program, will go to the American company.

Samsung will take the lion's share of 46 percent in some 1.7 billion dollars allotted for Korea, while the remaining portion will be equally shared by Korean Air and Daewoo which will supply the fuselages and other parts, according to the contract. Samsung Aerospace, Korean Air and Daewoo Heavy Industries, all major subsidiaries of top-flight groups Samsung, Hanjin and Daewoo, respectively, had locked horns in lobbying power as well as in touting their technological merits till Chongwadae singled out Samsung as the prime contractor in November 1986.

Aides to then president Chon Tu-hwan explained that they had reviewed production facilities, technical know-how, investment capability and various other factors in selecting the prime contractor. Rumors, however, had it that Korean Air, long engaged in the aircraft industry as part of transportation giant Hanjin's business diversification plan, got higher scores in the initial screening but Chongwadae favored Samsung following lobbying by former prime minister Sin Hyon-hak. None would confirm the rumors, but Sin later served as permanent advisor to the Samsung group, the nation's second largest conglomerate.

Samsung, under an arrangement with General Dynamics [General Dynamics] in October 1990, will supply over 10 F16 fighters to the Defense Ministry annually. It will bring in some GD-made fighters this and next year, supply domestically-assembled ones in 1995 and thereafter begin license-production, according to Samsung officials. The prime contractor put aside 77 billion won for investment and research and development with regard to the KFP this year, three times the amount set for 1992, whereas Korean Air budgeted 30 billion won for production facilities for wings and fuselages.

Jan-May Trade Deficit Reaches \$1.98 Billion

SK1606015793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT
16 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea's January-May trade deficit was almost 2 billion U.S. dollars, the Office of Customs Administration said Wednesday. Exports of 31.76 billion dollars and imports of 33.75 billion dollars on a customs clearance basis created a five-month deficit of 1.98 billion dollars, the office said.

Exports of petrochemical products amounted to 20.11 billion dollars, up 15 percent over the same period a year earlier, exports of cars grew 84.8 percent to 1.87 billion dollars, iron and steel products, 25.2 percent to 3.25 billion dollars, and machinery, 25 percent to 3.56 billion dollars. Exports of light industrial products fell 5.7 percent to 9.55 billion dollars.

Imports of consumer durables grew 4.2 percent to 1.27 billion dollars, while imports of foodstuffs and other consumer non-durables and capital goods decreased 9.5 percent and 6.2 percent to 1.73 billion dollars and 12.22 billion dollars, respectively.

Korea registered a trade surplus with Hong Kong and Singapore of 2.86 billion dollars, 531 million dollars with China and 115 million dollars with the United States. It posted a deficit of 3.53 billion dollars with Japan and 713 million dollars with the European Community.

In May alone, exports amounted to 6.76 billion dollars, up 6.7 percent over a year earlier, while imports grew 0.1 percent to 6.93 billion dollars. The deficit was 169 million dollars.

Digital Technology Chosen for Cell Phone Network

*SK1606072693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0714 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—Communications Minister Yun Tong-yun said Wednesday that the government would adopt digital technology for the new cellular phone network as commercialization of locally developed digital devices would be possible by the end of 1995. He told the National Assembly communications committee that the operator of the new nationwide cellular phone network would be selected by June next year.

The government will receive business programs from candidates, as last time, and decide select a single operator or invite a consortium by the end of the year, Yun said. Digital technology allows at least 10 times as many calls over the same slice of radio spectrum as the analog mode currently in use. Choice of digital technology or analog for satellite broadcasts would be decided and announced after examination by the satellite broadcasting promotion committee, he said.

Hyundai Motor Unionists To Initiate Labor Disputes

*SK1506123893 Seoul YONHAP in English 1104 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Ulsan, June 15 (YONHAP)—Unionists of the Hyundai Motor Co. here chose on Tuesday to initiate labor disputes. A spokesman for the Hyundai Motor Union said that of the 30,228 union members, 94.13 percent or 28,0453 unionists took part in a vote on whether to launch labor disputes.

Of them, 87.1 percent or 24,798 workers voted for the initiation of labor disputes, the spokesman said. Based on the outcome, the union's Central Executive Struggle Committee would meet on Tuesday evening to determine the method of struggles to launch in the days to come, he said.

Union Calls for Work Stoppage

*SK1606075293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—Labor disputes at Hyundai firms in the Ulsan area worsened Wednesday when the Hyundai Motor Co. union called a two-hour work stoppage and union members downed tools from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. From Thursday, the day shift will halt from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. and the night shift will stop work from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m.

A petition drive will also begin Thursday to collect 30,000 signatures demanding that Chong Chu-yong, founder of the Hyundai Group, disclose his personal wealth and return any money made illegally to society. Union leaders said their next step would depend on management's attitude.

Company officials said the work stoppages would reduce output by 1,600 cars a day worth 12 billion won (15 million U.S. dollars), force some 2,000 parts suppliers to cut working hours and give a red signal to car exports just as they had started recovering. Management proposed resuming talks Wednesday afternoon, but the union refused, they added. Hyundai Precision and Industry Co., entering the 12th day of a dispute, saw the fourth round of talks fail Wednesday morning.

The Hyundai Construction Equipment Co. Union voted on whether to take job action Wednesday and the result was to be announced in the afternoon. Union and management representatives remained deadlocked in their 17th meeting on Monday with management offering a 4-percent pay hike and the union demanding a 15-percent raise.

Workers at Hyundai Electrical Engineering Co. were to vote on job actions at 2 p.m. Wednesday. Union leaders said there would be no work action until the end of June whatever the outcome of the vote because the international standards organization was to begin an inspection on June 21.

Industry: Labor Disputes 'Fatal'

*SK1606035793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—Industrial relations have lost the relative peace of the first five months of the year, with 155 disputes erupting in the first two weeks of June compared to 205 in January-May, according to the Labor Ministry and the Korea Employers' Federation on Wednesday. The two-week figure surpasses even the 132 recorded for all of June last year. But the 360 disputes this year as of June 14 are 48.4 percent fewer than a year earlier thanks to the relative calm of January-May.

In June, auto parts makers Apollo Industrial and Doowon Precision Cos. suffered labor disputes, and Hyundai Motor Co. is expected to enter a dispute shortly as its union overwhelmingly supported a dispute in a

vote on Tuesday. The union at Hyundai Precision and Industry Co. decided to enter a dispute in a vote at the weekend. Collective bargaining at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. is not going well and the union is expected to file notice of a labor dispute toward the end of the month if the situation doesn't improve.

All of these firms are either affiliated with the Hyundai Group or are subcontractors and they all are in Ulsan. Thus, disputes at these firms will have a spillover effect on other Hyundai firms in the Ulsan area. A union leader at Hyundai Heavy Industries says the union is watching the development of the situation and will make a decision toward the end of the month.

Officials of the Korea Employers' Federation say strikes at Hyundai firms, especially at Hyundai Motor, would deal a fatal blow to exports. A work stoppage at Hyundai Motor would dampen car exports, which are thriving, they worry. One official blames the Labor Ministry's new policy, announced in May, when many unions were about to start contract talks, for the surge in disputes in June. Encouraged by this policy, which denies some past managerial practices, unions are making an issue of things that they had given up on, he says.

But Hyundai union leaders say the ministry's new policy is far from a correction of the wrong practices of the past. "Management must correct the posture of suppressing employees on the pretext of the government's wage raise guidelines and other invisible government pressures," a union spokesman says. The ministry's new labor policy calls for labor participation in personnel and business management of companies, and recognition of fired unionists under trial as employees until the court rules against them.

Steelmakers Expect Lower U.S. Antidumping Duties

SK1606074893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0650 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—South Korean steelmakers have a good chance of seeing U.S. anti-dumping duties on their hot-rolled steel sheet lowered 4 to 5 percentage points in the final determination next week. Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) and other Korean steelmakers that face countervailing and anti-dumping duties for government subsidies and selling products at less than fair price on the U.S. market, said Wednesday they expected the final anti-dumping margin on hot-rolled products be some 4 to 5 percentage points off from the 22.2 percent decided in the preliminary ruling in January.

But the dumping margins on cold-rolled, galvanized sheet, and carbon steel plate are likely to be higher in the June 21 finding than the preliminary figures. Washington is projected to lower the provisional countervailing duties 2 to 3 percentage points from 5.51 percent on hot-rolled sheet if it accepts Korea's explanation of government subsidies on building POSCO's Kwangyang steel mill and the differences in real interest rates.

Last January, the U.S. Commerce Department found Korean steelmakers underpricing their hot-rolled sheet 22.2 percent; cold-rolled sheet, 12.73 percent; galvanized sheet, 3.28 percent; and plate, 4.72 percent. It also determined provisional countervailing duties of 5.51 percent on hot-rolled goods, 4.49 percent on cold-rolled sheet, 2.93 percent on galvanized products, and 3.9 percent on plate last December to offset government subsidies.

Korean steel exporters have been depositing cash or bonds equal to the estimated dumping margins and countervailing duties. The deposits are kept and duties become final after Monday's determination. They pin the last hope on the International Trade Commission hearing on Aug. 5, in which they will argue that high anti-dumping margins would devastate UPI [expansion unknown], a joint-venture of POSCO and U.S. Steel Co. (USX), and the economy of California.

Cambodia

Svay Rieng 2d Province To Leave Secession

BK1506121693 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT
15 Jun 93

["Communique of the party committee, administration, Armed Forces, and population of Svay Rieng Province"—read by announcer]

[Text] After learning that the assembly has handed power to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk and that Mr. Yasushi Akashi has promised to continue the inquiry into the conduct of the elections, we put an end to all demands contrary to the orders of the State of Cambodia [SOC] Government. All components of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] can carry on their activities in Svay Rieng Province as stipulated by the Paris Accord. Svay Rieng Province remains part of the SOC structure and obeys the orders of the SOC Government pending the formation of a new government.

Svay Rieng Province will create all facilitating conditions for the success of the national reconciliation process.

[Dated] Svay Rieng, 15 June

[Signed] For the party committee, administration, Armed Forces, and population of Svay Rieng Province: Phouk Samoeun, Dol Saroeun, Kim Nang, Sam Tha, Kim Thea, Chum Hat, Leng Luon, Chan Savan, Colonel Prak Phoeun, Col. Prak Chan, Ros Chhay, Prak Phin, Sok Yan, Men Kuy, Mau Vireak, Mom Tit, and Pheou Sat

Sihanouk Discusses Form of New Government

BK1606070193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
15 Jun 93

[Speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, at a meeting with members of the constituent assembly at Tevea Vinichai Hall in the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh on 15 June—recorded; italicized passages in French]

[Text] Greetings to the two most revered and beloved supreme patriarchs. My respects to the samdech [title Sihanouk gave to Son Sann when he was in power], prince, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen—outstanding members of the Constituent Assembly, the National Assembly of Cambodia.

Today is an auspicious day and the second historic day in the history of the 1990s in which we have united as one. Just now I informed the venerable supreme patriarchs that, thanks to Lord Buddha's Triple Gems and his blessings, on 14 June—that is, yesterday—we could do things that we had already lost the hope of being able to

do. We can say that we did not expect that it would be possible to accomplish this undertaking. This is because the rift was very acute and the wounds in the hearts of many Cambodians were so bad that it seemed that it would be difficult to heal them with any medicine.

But fortunately good things have turned up because of the many good deeds by our respected and beloved people despite the fact that in the past 23 years they faced war and many difficulties. They have done only good deeds and committed no sin, making merit and avoiding sinful deeds. Moreover, monks under the shade of Lord Buddha's blessings and the Venerable Patriarchs Pouthiveang, Mongkoltepeacha, and Khousananda have also made much merit. They gave blessings to the samdech head of state wishing me success in managing national salvation. Today I would like to bow my head to pay respects to and thank Venerable Supreme Patriarch Phouthiveang, venerable patriarchs, and all venerable monks for dedicating to me all of their merits and for blessing me with success in national salvation work since the day I returned home.

Therefore, our efforts have now been accomplished on a firm basis, a basis that all of us have sought after, that our entire nation and people have also sought after—that is, solidarity, national unity.

You gentlemen of all parties are united. The FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party, the [Cambodian] People's Party [CPP], the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party [BLDP], and the MOUL'NAKA [National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea] Party, whose representatives are in this new National Assembly, have followed the clear-sighted advice full of lofty patriotism of the prince and all excellencies who are their chairmen. Particularly the big parties, namely FUNCINPEC, the CPP, and the BLDP, have followed the request of the samdech euv [prince father], who is the symbol of the nation and national independence of our Cambodia.

Therefore, our nation and people have been very happy since yesterday and still feel so today so that, from now on, we will be united. Since we have thus reconciled, it is impossible to return to fighting, to insecurity, to the destruction of the national and people's property, or to things that will cause our nation to turn backward. From now on, we must lead our nation forward with solidarity, national unity, and peace so as to rebuild and make our country modern and advance as the other countries which have made such achievements in peacetime, while we were not at peace. Those countries have taken the opportunity of peace to build themselves and make progress. We were formerly as advanced as all of them. But after the coup d'etat staged by Lon Nol and company, we moved backward.

For this reason we must run now in carrying out our national reconstruction so as to keep pace with the other civilized countries. We can do this because we are the

great-grandchildren of the Khmers who built the Angkor land. The feats of the Khmer builders of Angkor very clearly showed to the whole world their capability, patriotism, and valor. They displayed their ingenuity to do anything possible for the beloved and adored motherland, Cambodia, to rise to the position of a superpower with a brilliant civilization unmatched by all other superpowers in the world at that time.

In the Sangkum Reas Niyum era we made great progress because we were united around the Samdech Euv [prince father] and had his throne as the shade for all of us. Now, all of you—samdech, prince, excellencies, and ladies—are following that good model, are doing the same thing. You are entering that very good and correct path. Therefore, I do not believe that there is any big obstacle that we cannot overcome. This means that even though there are obstacles on our path to serving, building, and defending the nation, we will be able to avoid them all, untangle them all in order to realize the greatest objective of our nation—that is, to make our Cambodia enjoy peace and full independence with genuine territorial integrity, and to quickly bring all-round progress in our national reconstruction.

Today, we are getting together in the Tevea Vinichai Hall in line with our Khmer traditions observed since time immemorial, since the Angkor era and later the Udong era. Now in Phnom Penh we are again enjoying this sort of auspicious occasion—that is, getting together in order to expand and consolidate our Khmer unity and solidarity around the national leaders. You, samdech, prince, and excellencies, have done the best thing now. The Venerable Supreme Patriarch Pouthiveang and Patriarchs Khousananda and Mongkoltepeacha, who will soon come here, are very satisfied with the samdech, prince, and excellencies who listened not only to the Samdech Euv but also to the voice of our people and our entire nation which called for peace, called on all of us, national leaders who are responsible for national history and who hold the national destiny in our hands, to unite. No matter what dissension, what conflict of ideas there might be, do not use violence. Do not use arms. We should use peaceful means, discussing and seeking what is right or wrong in line with the democratic system, the democratic idea. We should strive to successfully resolve the problems with a spirit of solidarity.

We should have mutual trust, mutual kindness, and mutual sympathy and love because we are all Cambodians. We are all the descendants of Angkor. Nothing should... [changes thought] ...nothing can disunite us. Since we are so determined, nothing can break us up. This is true. The samdech, prince, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen—all the members of our National Assembly—have said this and implemented it solemnly on 14 June. Thus today, the day we are meeting here in the Tevea Vinichai Hall, is the auspicious day and the second historic day. The Supreme Patriarch is here. Venerable Patriarch Bua Kri of the Thoammayut Sect has also come after hearing the good news yesterday. They are here to bless all of you, samdech, prince,

excellencies, and ladies. The next two days the patriarchs will be [words indistinct]. But now we are greatly honored to get their blessings. A while later when all are here the venerables will chant prayers to bless the over 120 persons here—that is, 120 deputies plus Samdech Euv—to make up 121 persons as well as the other excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen and the members of the Supreme National Council who are not members of the National Assembly present here. Therefore, we will be lucky to be receiving blessings from the venerables very soon. We will certainly achieve success in serving the nation, motherland, and people.

Today you should hold discussions for about two or two and a half hours. No particular problem can be resolved completely now. But just bring up some principles to consider and exchange views, such as the rights of the National Assembly. Some have said that this is just a constituent assembly and not the National Assembly. It is not so. The fact is that the United Nations, the Paris International Conference in 1991, and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] have also admitted that immediately after this Constituent Assembly puts forth the new constitution, the state constitution, for the nation, for Cambodia, it will become the National Assembly. But this is a short period of time. We do not have enough time to recall all of that.

They have been trying to find fault with me since the time I returned home. Much damage has been caused to the Cambodian nation. For example, the general elections of the assembly members prior to the election of the head of state. They have foiled the idea of electing the head of state. Later on, after the formation of a government a few weeks ago, two weeks ago, they foiled this effort again by claiming that it ran counter to the Paris agreement and violated the constitution. But this constitution does not yet exist. They said I staged a coup against the constitution. [laughter] They used the English term "constitutional coup." They have caused this failure and more and more serious quarrels among the Cambodians to the point that first three provinces seceded, and then a fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh province seceded. His Excellency Hun Sen went to Kompong Cham yesterday and Kompong Cham has now agreed to return, not to break apart from us.

I wrote a letter to Prince Chakkrapong and Their Excellencies Sin Song and Bou Thang urging them to bring the children in six other provinces that have broken off from us to return to join us. I believe they will follow the Samdech Euv's advice. Since they named their autonomous region after Samdech Euv, now that Samdech Euv has called on them to come back to the national society, they will certainly follow my advice.

But the fact that they, some UNTAC members, have blocked our previous efforts several times has caused much damage to our nation. Now they have said [changes thought] the BBC said yesterday that the Constituent Assembly does not have any power to give Sihanouk any title. The Constituent Assembly does not

have the power to give the title nor the power to Sihanouk. They went on to say that the Constituent Assembly has only one power. It does not have the power even to issue laws for the nation nor to lead the nation. The only power it has is to draft and issue the constitution. That is all.

First, I would like to inform your excellencies, prince, ladies, and gentlemen—the 120 members of our assembly—that our people, our citizens, have made much effort and all kinds of sacrifices to establish this liberal democratic system so their representatives will have sufficient power to lead the nation and draft laws. UNTAC has also declared that this election was fair and free. That means that this election was carried out correctly and freely. So what is blocking you, prince, samdech, excellencies, and ladies, from having full power?

Second, let me talk about Sihanouk's power. Even if the power is transferred, Sihanouk would not wield any power. Here, I would like to tell you that I respect the decision of the assembly. I would like to thank the assembly very much for deciding to transfer all power to me. However, I cannot accept the power of a dictator. Before all the angels protecting the throne, I would like to assure you that I will never become a dictator. This is because I abide by liberal democracy and pluralism and I fully respect the assembly. I respect you 100 percent. Before doing anything, I will first consult with the assembly, let the assembly decide, and obey your decision, your leadership.

We should divide the power into three separate parts. This is the practice in all civilized countries. It is called *separation of power: the executive, legislative, and judiciary*. There should be the executive power, the legislative power, and the judicial power. These powers should be separated. We are not talking about parties here. They have nothing to do with the state. As far as the state is concerned, there are three sovereign powers.

First, there is the legislative power, which is the greatest of the three. It is this legislative organ, this assembly belonging to all of you—Samdech, Prince, and Excellencies—that wields the greatest power. All the laws come out of the assembly.

Then there is the executive. What is the executive? It is the institution of the government and the head of state which executes the laws of the assembly in leading, rebuilding, and defending the country. The government carries out the laws of the assembly.

And finally there is the judicial power. For example, if the judiciary is to obey the orders of the government, then there can be no justice. Neither is it right to have the judiciary obey the orders of the assembly. We should give independence to the judges, the tribunals. Only in this way can there be a guarantee for the litigants. [laughs] The litigants should have the guarantee that neither the government nor the assembly can sway the

decision of the judges, who are independent and sovereign. Another guarantee can be seen in the different tiers in the judiciary. For example, we can go from the provincial court to the court of appeal. And if this still fails, we can bring the matter up for the supreme court to decide. [laughs] However, after the supreme court has looked into it and passed a judgment, that should be final. We should not keep on protesting.

Therefore, the assembly should show this little kindness to me: Now that we want to form a government, someone might ask what law permits us to form it since the Paris Accord does not contain any provision on or mention of the formation of a government. For this reason, we should decide today whether we should form this government. If we must form it, then we should rely on the remarks by the United Nations itself, which a few days ago said this: We order the Cambodian leadership to make further efforts upward to intensify its efforts. [preceding four words in English] Message to the political leaders in Cambodia inviting them to intensify their efforts aimed at setting up an interim joint administration. [preceding sentence in English]

These are the words of the United Nations. It said: The political leaders of Cambodia must intensify efforts so that an interim joint administration can be formed. This means that it is not an administration of a single party, but one made up of several parties.

At first when Sihanouk asked to do that, it said that was against the law. Now the United Nations itself has ordered us to do it. We should therefore make use of the United Nations' own words. However, we are not going to call it an administration. If it were merely an administration, it would not embody sufficient power to run the country. We are going to call it a government. However, we should add another word to it. At first we proposed the formation of the national government of Cambodia. Now we are going to call it the Provisional National Government of Cambodia, *the Provisional National Government of Cambodia*. In the past we called it the National Government of Cambodia, GNP [French acronym for National Government of Cambodia]. Now we are going to call it *Provisional National Government of Cambodia*.

Why should we add the term provisional to it? It is provisional because the real government will be formed only after we have the new constitution. This government will be only provisional and it will be set up at the advice of the United Nations when it invited us to intensify efforts aimed at setting up an interim joint administration.

Another issue I want tell you about is that I believe we should tell UNTAC to let us Cambodians draft the constitution ourselves, since we have already been elected by the people and are sufficiently educated. Believe me, we have many experts. Of the 120 Assembly

members, many are intellectuals with important diplomas. We have many capable people. Therefore, just let us Cambodians do it.

Finally, there is the question of secession as some people have broken away from us, taking with them five, six, or seven provinces. This cannot be tolerated. We must take them back. First, they said they seceded because they were not happy with the results of the elections, accusing UNTAC of ignoring the irregularities. Now, we have decided that there are no winners or losers. Is this not so, Prince Ranariddh? We now have no winners or losers. We have only the great community of the Assembly, the great family of the Assembly, Samdech Euv, the people, and the nation. We are united and no one has won or lost the elections. We are setting up a national reconciliation government together. Therefore, the children of the so-called Samdech Euv Autonomous Zone should return to the fold. Yes, they have called themselves Samdech Euv Autonomous Zone. So, since the name of Samdech Euv is in it, today Samdech Euv is sending a message urging all the children to return to the national fold. You are not going to be punished. You will retain all your ranks and positions. No one will touch you. You will remain the same. Just return to the fold and end the autonomy.

As for the Khmer Rouge children, they have claimed to be the best sons, but it seems that they have not really observed the law or behaved in the supreme interests of the nation. If they really are good children, I invite the Khmer Rouge children, the children in the Party of Democratic Kampuchea to also end their autonomy and return to the fold. I invite them to come back and join us in the process of reconciliation. Please come back. I have not yet given your [Khmer Rouge] residence to anyone although in your letter you have handed it back to me. This land belongs to the Royal Palace and you have built houses on it. I have not permitted anyone to occupy them. If you return, you will always be welcomed as my children and as full-fledged citizens of Cambodia.

Therefore, I again call on the children of the Samdech Euv Autonomous Zone to return. They are all welcome. We should be reconciled with one another and together help save our nation so that it can last for thousands and millions of centuries, that is, forever. This is the best thing to do. Let us together treasure the good name of our nation for our future generations.

Outlines Plans for Interim Government

*BK1606140993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, at a meeting with members of the constituent assembly at at Tevea Vinichai Hall in the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh on 15 June—recorded]

[Text] Thank you very much indeed for the speeches that all three of you—Prince Ranariddh, Samdech Son Sann, and His Excellency [H.E.] Chairman Chea Sim—have just made. Your speeches were very valuable with a lofty patriotic spirit and in accordance with the high aspirations and ideals of the clergy, people, and nation. So this will mark another success on the second day of our new history.

Concerning the issues that have been raised by either myself or Prince Norodom Ranariddh, H.E. Son Sann and H.E. Chea Sim have voiced their support and have proposed ways to resolve them. We are all in agreement on this. Is it true that our assembly and our people's deputies here have nothing to discuss, as some UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] personnel think? They say the assembly members have no power to draft laws or do anything; the only power they have is to accept a constitution passed on to them and promulgate it in three months. Our people have made great sacrifices to express their will to determine the nation's destiny by themselves from now on. They now have their representatives and expect that, first, these deputies will stay in touch to find out the people's needs and what assistance they require. Please tell us. We will report back to you what we can and cannot do. Second, the assembly members have not been elected to just wait and be handed a constitution by UNTAC for promulgation. The people would not understand this. They have elected deputies to become a real assembly, like the assembly in France or the United States. This should be an assembly with power.

As for the head of state, now that power has been given to him, I would like to stress that the head of state receives power from the assembly and he should respect the assembly. The assembly is the legislative branch. We are the executive branch and should follow the assembly. Therefore, we cannot do whatever we like as in a dictatorship. We should act in accordance with the guidance from and respect for the assembly. It is called a constituent assembly but this will become the National Assembly after the constitution is promulgated.

It is recognized that there is an urgency in setting up the government because many people and countries are waiting to help us. Thus, we should try to build the nation and solve various issues, such as salary, civilian and military personnel, teachers, and policemen. Therefore, we should go along with the proposal of the prince and His Excellency Chairman Chea Sim. We should do this quickly. Here are the principles, in short:

I will be prime minister, as requested by all the children. My wife begs me not to be prime minister and suggests that there are two prime ministers, or co-prime ministers; one from FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], and one from the Cambodian People's Party [CPP]. The third party should be chairman of the National Assembly. She does not want her husband to accept this heavy responsibility as prime minister.

As far as I am concerned, if the prince and Your Excellency can do it like this, it is good too, that is Prince Ranariddh and H.E. Chea Sim, or Prince Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen, will be co-prime ministers with H.E. Son Sann as chairman of the National Assembly. It can be done this way. This is the first formula.

The second formula has Samdech Sihanouk as prime minister with Prince Ranariddh and H.E. Chea Sim or H.E. Hun Sen as deputy prime ministers, and H.E. Son Sann as another deputy prime minister. We will then meet to allocate roles to ministers and deputy ministers coming from FUNCINPEC, the CPP, and the party of H.E. Son Sann.

However, I ask that FUNCINPEC and the CPP be equals. Otherwise, there will be another dispute about the election result; and there will be no end to this. Therefore, I call on some children in FUNCINPEC who do not understand me—some of them have criticized me for making the CPP an equal of FUNCINPEC, which won the election, saying the prince is siding with others and does not love FUNCINPEC. This is not so. This is in order to heal the wound quickly. Doctor Sihanouk has the medicine to heal this wound. Therefore, do not argue and try to have the upper hand in the composition of this government. For example, 45 percent for FUNCINPEC and 45 percent for the CPP; that is 90 percent. The remaining 10 percent will go to H.E. Son Sann. There is one member from MOULINAKA [National Liberation Movement of Cambodia]. So, the people have selected the four parties to be part of the government, in the National Assembly and in the government. They represent the entire nation.

However, if after this UNTAC still says: No, it is UNTAC who is the representative, then this is a bit too much. Let us wait and see what UNTAC's reaction is. We will have our measures to counter this without violence. It will not do to use violence, as in some autonomous zones. [laughter] I have told my son, Chakkrapong: Think of me, your father; no violence, please. Chakkrapong said: Father, there will be no violence. However, quite a few UNTAC vehicles and offices have gone. Quite a few FUNCINPEC offices too have gone. This is nonviolence. And with violence, who knows what will happen. So, I say we should be really nonviolent. Thus, these are the formulas.

As for the National Assembly, there are slots for the chairman and vice chairman of the National Assembly. This is all up to you. I, on the executive side, should not interfere with your business. I only offer the formulas for the posts. There are two formulas. The formula that my wife has pleaded for acceptance—so that her husband can get out of it—or the formula according to which her husband can take on the heavy responsibility, because he used to be a sportsman. Despite his age, 72, this old man is still quite resilient. He is still alright, this old Sihanouk. He can still face others. If you need him, let us go along with that. After this, we will talk.

I propose a special conference. What conference? It is a conference among Sihanouk, Prince Ranariddh, H.E. Chea Sim, H.E. Hun Sen, and H.E. Son Sann. We will meet to work out the composition of the interim Cambodian national government. Let the leaders discuss with their parties. When we meet, we will have all the names.

As for the balance of the sharing of power, children in FUNCINPEC, do not be suspicious that I will be biased. What I am doing is to have peace: 45 percent for FUNCINPEC and 45 percent for the CPP; that is 90 percent. In the 10 percent, there are H.E. [Ieng] Muli; H.E. Son Sann would be deputy prime minister. H.E. Muli would be a minister. This is in accordance with your strength. Whether it is 12 or 15 percent, it will do. We will organize. There will be one from MOULINAKA. MOULINAKA has one member and will be offered one post; this is 100 percent. MOULINAKA has benefited a lot. One member, one minister.

So, perhaps we will have peace with this. If that is the case, our revered people—they have been called pracheas by some, pracheachon by others, and also prachea polrat. This is the same. In French there is only one word, the people [preceding word in French]. But we have these three words. So we will use all of them. We will then have peace. And we will concentrate on building the nation.

As for UNTAC, I have already told UNTAC in a letter last night, it was midnight, not to worry. UNTAC will be in control until September. We will also be in control on our side. UNTAC can carry out its control wherever it wants. We will not touch it. Let UNTAC carry out its control. Yesterday I told H.E. Hor Namhong and H.E. Hun Sen that we will continue to hold meetings with UNTAC, for example the Supreme National Council-UNTAC meeting, while our government will work alongside the National Assembly, the executive, and the legislative branches. We will set up an independent tribunal to be in charge of court cases. This formula seems to be acceptable.

This is some brief information for you. Venerables, please go ahead with your lunch. For us, we will have a few more words. Major issues are already settled, only details remain to be worked out. As I informed Prince Norodom Ranariddh, FUNCINPEC chairman, at a meeting the other day, the prince asked me how this scheme will be worked out. This is only my opinion. It is up to the Constituent Assembly.

To enable royalists and republicans to unite instead of argue, we should not name our country the kingdom of Cambodia or the republic of Cambodia; we will name our country Cambodia. The first article will say Cambodia is an independent, neutral, and nonaligned state with territorial integrity in accordance with this map, that is, with the border officially recognized by the international community in the 1960's until 1969.

The issue of territorial integrity is very important. What kind of independence do we have if we do not have

territorial integrity? Independence and territorial integrity go together. Neutrality can be omitted if in the future we plan to join ASEAN. However, there are nonaligned members in ASEAN. For example there is Singapore, which is a nonaligned ASEAN member. Malaysia, Brunei, and Indonesia are in the same category. Therefore, this is not a problem if one day we join ASEAN. However, this should be decided by the assembly. The National Assembly should decide whether or not we will join, say by a two-thirds majority. There are pros and cons for joining.

Being neutral seems to be the best policy as long we do not practice a closed-door neutrality but instead an open-door policy, meaning that we maintain cordial relations and receive no-strings-attached aid from others and cooperate with them in every field as an independent country within the international community. There is already freedom to do business. This is already said in the constitution, in which we say that our economy is a free market economy. I think this is enough. ASEAN will have relations with us just like today, as the State of Cambodia has. Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and so on all do business with us. Why should we join ASEAN? If people want to help us, they will do so without us joining them. There are disadvantages in joining. We have said that we will not side with Vietnam or Laos in the so-called Indochinese federation, or the three Indochinese states, namely Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. We will no longer be part of this. We are neutral now. This is my opinion. It is up to the National Assembly however.

In my view, being neutral is the best; independence is second. If we join with those bigger than us... [changes thought] For example, in the European Community, France, Germany, and Britain play the leading roles while smaller memberstates cannot play these roles. Later on, when Sihanouk is no longer around, it will be more difficult. As long as there is Sihanouk, those giants might still have some fear. I am not boasting, but I say this just in case we have difficulty defending ourselves. If we remain neutral and are recognized internationally for our neutrality, this is good.

I would like to repeat, it is open-door neutrality and not isolated or closed-door neutrality. We maintain contacts with others. This is more beneficial. We can have relations with ASEAN, Vietnam, China, Russia, the United States, Europe, and countries in the east, west, north, and south. We can have relations with all of them. As Samdech Son Sann said, earlier Albania and Yugoslavia were in conflict but we had relations with both of them. Australia and Indonesia are sometimes at odds over Timor, Irian Jaya. We maintain relations with all of them. We are friends with all of them. This is the supreme benefit of neutrality.

So, the first announcement is the most important. What is difficult is the issue of the national anthem and national flag. There is some problem about this. However, the majority of Cambodians like Nokoreach [name of the national anthem used in Sihanouk's era] and the

old flag. This is not the flag of FUNCINPEC or the party of H.E. Son Sann, or of the throne. It has been our Cambodian flag for a long time, for centuries. The flag was in use when I was born. Nokoreach was improved by the French. It does sound melodious. However, we will not use the lyrics—May the angels look after our king—since we do not have a king. We will only say—Stone temples hidden in the jungles that recall the time when we were a great country—and so on. These lyrics are appropriate as we should now unite.

Second, we will talk about religion. So, if we are going along this line, maybe we can get somewhere, as long as the SOC agrees—the other two parties have already agreed. We will have a clause saying that Buddhism is the state and national religion while other religions, such as Islam, Christianity, and others, are officially recognized. The state will provide support. For example, Islam is very important. In the constitution, Islam should be mentioned by name. After Islam is Christianity. There are other religions that we do not know about, but we will mention that Islam and Christianity are officially recognized and supported. As for the belief of compatriots in Ratanakiri or Phnum Kravanh, they are all respected. Ethnic minorities are all respected. This will be mentioned in our constitution, whatever is good for the name and unity of our nation and for ourselves too—the leaders who have been given a mandate to govern. Isn't that so, gentlemen? This is work.

As for other principles, as I said and as we have promised, we adopt a liberal democracy, free market economy, and respect human rights. There will be no capital punishment; the most severe punishment is life imprisonment. However we will have a neutral and independent tribunal. It would be good if some of you read the 1947 Constitution. That constitution is very clear and short. The Constitution of Sangkum Reas Niyum [Sihanouk's former political party] is longer because it contained references to the provincial assemblies and national congress.

Furthermore, we can decide whether to have a senate. This is a council of elders, comprising persons 40 years old and above. In the National Assembly, the age is from 21 up. The voting age is from 18 up. It is up to the National Assembly to establish a senate or not. It is all right by me if there is no senate because the head of state can be considered as an elder. If after reading the law passed by the National Assembly the head of state has some objections—he has no absolute right to objection—he can say: In my view, such and such articles ought to be altered or improved this or that way. It will then be returned by the National Assembly for a second reading by the head of state. If there is a senate, the request will be made by the senate or the head of state. If there is no senate, there is the head of state. And if after this request, the National Assembly says that it has already examined it but still insists on maintaining the original text, then the head of state has to sign it. After the second reading, the head of state has to sign it. For example in a court case, once it has been ruled by the supreme court, it

cannot go any further. Some of our compatriots sometimes go even to the Prince Father. [chuckles] Compatriots should be educated on this. After the supreme court, please stop there. This is in accordance with international law. This is something that cannot be criticized. This is a democratic tradition in accordance with democratic principles and in line with civilized countries.

Our country has long had a civilization; there is no need for anyone to teach us. This seems inappropriate. I am not instigating. Akashi is very wise; he keeps asking me: Please read what we have written. I have always refused. Just ask Their Excellencies. I never agreed to examine it. I persisted until we have arrived at the constituent assembly. Now it is up to the constituent assembly whether to do this itself or let others do it. Will you cook Cambodian rice and meals for yourselves or will you let other do it for you? This is the issue.

As for the principle, I have already provided it. This is called separation of powers into legislative, executive, and judiciary branches. These are all separated.

About treaties—these will be signed by the head of state. If he does not do it, then some of the treaties will be signed by the foreign minister if the treaties concern the Foreign Ministry. There are those to be signed by the head of state. There are those to be signed by the prime minister. However, these will be examined by the National Assembly. After they have been signed, the treaties will be passed on to the National Assembly for ratification. If the National Assembly refuses to ratify them, then they remain ineffective. The National Assembly has to approve them.

There is another thing that is also important: declaring war. Who will declare war? It is difficult for the head of state to make such a declaration. In some countries, the head of state does this. Even using a nuclear bomb is decided by the head of state. That is true in the United States and it is the same in France. This is a very serious thing for one man to decide.

In our case, we do not have nuclear bombs. This makes things easier. But declaring that we will be at war with another country! We will not fight. But suppose aggression has been committed against us and we have to make such a declaration. In this case, please place this responsibility on the National Assembly. Say that the head of state will declare war but only after the National Assembly has given its permission. The thing to decide is whether this should be by a simple majority, two-thirds, or four-fifths of the votes because fighting a war is a matter of national survival. It should not be left to one man—just because he is head of state—to declare this. Consideration should be given to future heads of state too. We should be very careful about the head of state. We should be very careful about our policy on war. I would like to end my lecture on principles concerning war.

The election of the head of state: In my view, the National Assembly can do this. However, we should act in accordance with the constitution which says that once a person has been made head of state that position is inviolable. If elected, the head of state should not be deposed. There may be impeachment, such as in the case of Nixon. But this impeachment process is not good in my view. If he is elected for four years, let him serve for four years. How can a head of state betray the nation? Look at De Mello in Brazil. He was deposed because of corruption. Is that not so, Excellencies? Perhaps Cambodian heads of state will not act that way. However, it is up to you. We want to spare our people difficulties in going to the polls.

UNTAC keeps repeating that it has spent \$2 billion to teach this lesson. This has not even brought peace because the Khmer Rouge refused to take part in the election. This is my opinion. Let the National Assembly continue to elect the head of state. I used to let the National Assembly do this in the Sangkum Reas Niyum era in order to avoid difficulties for the people. You should know this: The people have difficulties in going to the polls. Since they have elected the representatives, let their representatives elect the head of state.

However, the head of state should not be in power for too long. Four years, like in the United States is about right. Seven years in France; this is too long. However, an objection might be raised: Sihanouk says this because he is old now and wants others to have only short reigns of four or five years.

In the Third and Fourth French Republics, it was five years. It is four years in the United States. It is seven years now in France. I think seven years is too long. Five or four years is all right. I do not mind four years. Let us add that if satisfied, the National Assembly will reelect the head of state for another four-year term. So, it is eight years; but no more after eight years. In the Philippines, Marcos said four years, twice for a total of eight years. However, after eight years, he amended the constitution by putting pressure on the National Assembly and amended the constitution to say 12, 16, and then 20 years, until he was deposed in a coup. He would not have gone without a coup. We have to be very careful. No more after the second term.

Look at Giscard d'Estaing, the former French president, who is now a member of parliament. He is willing to be that. The person can be something other than head of state again. Otherwise, it would be worse than a king. For instance, I was king for only a few years, from 1941 to 1955. Mitterrand has reigned longer than I did; he is even more powerful than a king. Do the kings in Laos, Britain, and Thailand have rights like Mitterrand? He is more than a king.

So, we should give the head of state only a fair amount of power with only two four- or five-year terms. We can state that in case of emergency, a bit more power should be granted to the head of state, like now when you grant

me power during an emergency. However, in normal times, this extra power should not be granted. Let us say that only after the unanimous agreement of the National Assembly can this power be granted.

In our case, this is only provisional. In September, we will have a new government. And if you kindly allow me to be head of state for another five or four years, please say so. Please do not make me prime minister. My wife is very worried that I will die because of overwork, due to my old age and sickness. My doctors recommend that I rest, do not worry, and do not get upset. Now I have calmed myself down; I do not get angry anymore. In the past, I got angry. But now, no more. Concern, yes; it is still with me. But I do not get angry anymore. Perhaps I can be of service to you for quite a while yet.

So, I would like to say that if the constitution is finished before September, it would be good. If the constitution is finished two months from now, we will proclaim it and set up a new government. However, please do not make me prime minister. If you want me to be head of state, so be it, but do not make me prime minister. There should be a usual prime minister. The National Assembly can shake him or depose him at will. However, this should not be done the Lon Nol way. There should be debate first and election in accordance with normal procedures.

I will accompany you only until the promulgation of the constitution. Who will promulgate the constitution? It will be Sihanouk, whom you have nominated as legitimate head of state. I will promulgate the constitution, which is drafted by the National Assembly. This is like any other law, called promulgated law [kram]. Decree [kret] is another thing. A decree is made by the government but is also signed by the head of state. However, a promulgated law is made by the National Assembly and is then signed by the head of state; only signed. It is the National Assembly that drafts this. Therefore, the National Assembly drafts the law and I sign and promulgate it.

Afterward, we have to put efforts into setting up a real government, not a provisional one. The current government is a provisional one. After taking you to the promulgation of the constitution, there will be a real government. At that time, there will be no more SNC [Supreme National Council]. However, UNTAC has asked to stay until September. That is agreeable. UNTAC is welcome to do this. In my view, this is all right. Akashi is a nice man; he does not go around causing trouble. But behind him, there are neocolonialist and imperialist agents. They do not really cause trouble, they only want to harass Sihanouk because we have been at war many times. [chuckle] These are new teams; they are young. I used to fight with their countries. It is the same countries but the teams are new. Like football teams—the new generation in a game against the old. However, in politics old and new can still face one

another. In real football, this would be difficult. Sihanouk would find it difficult to play. However, in politics, it is all right. Old and new can still face one another. I can handle it.

So, shall we stop? Does the prince want to ask any more questions about the constitution? I can provide the principles. I have now answered many points. Are there anymore? About the constitution, let us decide this for the time being.

The SNC and UNTAC will end their mission at the end of August. On 1 September, it will be the end; there will be a new government. The provisional government will be working up to that point. The SNC does not have to be dissolved. Now it does not really have any role or work because the Khmer Rouge have already left. It is up to Akashi to decide. Let the SNC keep Akashi company. [laughter]

About the provisional government, there is one thing. It is up to you to decide. Will the provisional government take only assembly members or will it also take outsiders? For example, on the side of H.E. Chairman Chea Sim and H.E. Heng Samrin, maybe they want to bring in H.E. Hor Namhong or H.E. Sin Sen. Outsiders are also available but this is up to our current National Assembly to decide whether to take only Constituent Assembly members as ministers and deputy ministers, or to also accept outsiders. So, it is up to the parties to think about this. The three parties are in this already. As for MOULINAKA, there is only one, who will be taken. It is easy. As for other parties, there are various problems.

I am very happy because I have a lot of experience gathered over more than 50 years. So, if you want to discuss anything, I am the expert. I will always respect you.

Thank you. [applause]

Informs UNTAC of Plans

*BK1606041393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[“Message from His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk to His Excellency Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general and UNTAC head”; dated 14 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency: I would like to profoundly thank you for your dignified letter dated 14 June. I am especially moved by the gentle wording of the letter, and your valuable support and righteousness constitute a great moral encouragement for me to further my mission to save my respected and beloved motherland and people. I will continue to fully support you and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in your dignified and courageous mission defined by the Paris 23 October 1991 accord and its annexes.

The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, clearly specified by the Paris Accord, always deserves my respect and the respect of the constituent assembly, the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and a future interim national government of Cambodia, which is likely to be formed in accordance with the United Nations' new advice regarding the advantage of setting up an interim administration in Cambodia.

Actually, as I stated in an interview with (P.M. Lei) this morning, I do not want to lead a national government of Cambodia or an interim administration. However, the leaders of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party, Cambodian People's Party, and Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, who are all present in the Cambodian constituent assembly and who are now joining forces for the sake of the Cambodian people's great interests, have earnestly requested that an interim national government of Cambodia be formed and placed under my responsibility.

Your Excellency, please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 14 June
[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

FUNCINPEC, CPP Accept Interim Plan

*OW1606085093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 16 KYODO—Cambodia's two main political parties Wednesday accepted Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk's interim coalition proposal but a third party is opposing some details, party officials said. Leaders of the Royalist FUNCINPEC party, which narrowly won last month's election, and the ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP) agreed to share leadership of a provisional coalition government at a meeting joined by the head of a smaller party, a CPP spokesman said. But the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) leader was "not willing" to agree to the leadership idea at the meeting chaired by Sihanouk, spokesman Sok An told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Under the plan, FUNCINPEC leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh and deputy CPP chief Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, would be "co-chairmen" or "co-presidents" of a Council of Ministers of the interim government. The plan calls for BLDP head Son Sa [name as received], former nationalist prime minister and central bank governor, to be deputy head of government.

The spokesman said the "compromise plan" also envisioned the three parties would share cabinet posts at 45 percent each for FUNCINPEC and the CPP and 10 percent for the BLDP. The three parties need further talks among party heads in the days ahead to thrash out differences, the spokesman said.

Representing the CPP at the palace meeting was party chief Chea Sim, who reportedly does not want to join the interim administration.

The coalition plan is a revised version of one of two plans proposed Tuesday by head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk at a second-day meeting of the 120-member constituent assembly chosen in last month's U.N.-run national election.

Sihanouk said in a statement released Wednesday he will never accept the presidency of the proposed ministerial council because of problems associated with his health and "certain foreign personalities." He was referring to objections, mainly from the United States, to him becoming prime minister without running in the election.

Sihanouk also proposed that the military chief of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) be named supreme commander of the country's armed forces until the peacekeeping mission ends its mandate with the birth of an elected government. But an UNTAC spokesman voiced reservations to UNTAC military commander Lt. Gen. John Sanderson being named to such a post, even though the military component is ready to help the transitional process.

"UNTAC feels the interim administration should be an entirely Cambodian affair," spokesman Eric Berman told a news conference.

The spokesman said the situation in eastern Cambodia "is returning to normal" after renegade CPP members fled their self-declared "autonomous zone" Tuesday [15 June] into Vietnam. The whereabouts of Prince Norodom Chakrapong, an estranged half-brother of Ranariddh, and his followers are unknown after their flight from one of seven breakaway provinces. The governors of these provinces have informed UNTAC that all restrictions on its personnel have been lifted, Berman said. UNTAC civilian staff and police are also returning to their bases in three of the provinces after temporarily withdrawing.

Khieu Samphan Wants 'Real Power' for Sihanouk

*BK1606030193 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great
National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian
2330 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Statement by His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] My respects to the revered venerable monks and beloved compatriots:

On 14 June the constituent assembly chosen in the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]-sponsored elections organized by decided to offer special power to His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of state. Moreover, the assembly also

solemnly stated that the 1970 coup d'état was unlawful and therefore HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk has remained head of state since 1970 and will continue to do so in the future.

In fact, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], like our entire nation and people—in the countryside, Phnom Penh, other provinces across the country, and abroad—has repeatedly demanded that all concerned parties hand over full power to the prince head of state, enabling him to reestablish national reconciliation and compromise, thereby restoring peace, independence, national unity, and territorial integrity to Cambodia. This is to allow our nation and people to live and make a living in safety as during the period before 1970.

Our entire nation and people at home and abroad express the hope that the prince's national reconciliation plan will succeed, in keeping with the lofty and supreme desire of the prince and in accordance with the profound aspiration of our entire Cambodian nation and people. It is due to the forceful opposition from the entire Cambodian nation and people in the countryside, Phnom Penh, and various provinces, including the seven provinces, that the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] and their lackey puppets have separated from Cambodia and that the constituent assembly made the aforementioned decision.

Yet our entire nation and people have clearly seen that a host of obstacles remain before the prince can assume real power in accordance with the decision of the constituent assembly and the profound aspiration of our entire nation and people.

1. The Yuon aggressor forces, both old and new, are still everywhere in Cambodia;
2. The Yuon puppets' power structure has remained in place as before;
3. The puppet leaders in Phnom Penh have not yet offered real power to the prince.

Past experience has shown that moving from making decisions on paper to concretely implementing them is a big problem. Scores of experiences have shown that although agreements exist, the Yuon have not implemented them. In particular, recent experience has shown that despite the real existence of the Paris 23 October 1991 Accords, implementation of them remains impossible. The Paris accords clearly specify that the Supreme National Council [SNC] is the unique legitimate organization and source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period. Yet, the SNC remains an empty shell. The puppet chieftains in Phnom Penh have not only denied any role to the SNC but have also denied giving any power to the prince, whom they have publicly recognized as head of state and SNC chairman. Thus far, the prince's national reconciliation and compromise plan has continued to face obstacles created by the Yuon and the Yuon puppet chieftains. Therefore, in order to allow the prince's national reconciliation and compromise to succeed, it is necessary that:

1. The prince is given real power, not just power in principle;
2. A provisional government be set up by respecting the election results;
3. The constituent assembly set up various specific committees that concretely function by respecting the election results. The commissions should be supportive forces that make arrangements so the constituent assembly can concretely function by respecting the election results and so the provisional government can be formed by respecting the election results. It is only through this that a genuine national assembly and government can exist according to the prince's plan. The Yuon-installed puppet government should not remain in power.
4. So long as the constituent assembly has not yet functioned in a systematic and clear-cut way in accordance with the election results, so long as (?security and immunity) of every assembly member are not yet assured, and so long as a new provisional government is not yet formed in accordance with the election results, foreign funds should never be borrowed or requested. If the loan or request is made in such a situation, the funds will certainly be used to sustain the administrative structure of the Yuon puppets. If the Yuon puppets' administrative structure is sustained, this will be tantamount to sustaining the Yuon aggressor forces hiding within the administrative structure of the Yuon puppets to prop up the puppet administrative structure. Therefore, this would be the equivalent of sustaining and creating obstacles that hinder the prince from having real power and that prevent the prince's national reconciliation and compromise from succeeding.

As such, for the time being if foreign funds are borrowed or requested for sustaining the Yuon puppets' administrative structure it will be impossible to establish national reconciliation and compromise and restore peace, independence, national unity, and territorial integrity to Cambodia in line with the plan of the prince. On the contrary, this action will create more complicated problems and also cause the situation to further deteriorate and become even more serious.

That being the case, it is the National Assembly and the new national government that should make a decision on the loan and manage the funds.

5. Is the declaration by the Yuon puppet leaders in Phnom Penh on the secession of the seven provinces from Cambodia at the Yuon's behest in conformity with the claim by the Yuon puppet leaders and the deputies of the Yuon puppet faction that they support the constituent assembly's decision to confer power on the prince? It is not. The fact that the Yuon puppet leaders have instigated the seven provinces to secede from Cambodia constitutes a national division and an action against the decision to offer power to the prince head of state. Therefore, the entire Cambodian nation and people demand that the Yuon puppet leaders in Phnom Penh

immediately put an end to this matter within the next two or three days without delay. They can no longer engage in foul play in this matter. They are being held fully accountable for the issue of national division and the secession of the seven provinces.

'Top' UNTAC Source: KR May Join Sihanouk Army

BK1606101593 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Jun 93 p 1

[Text] SINGAPORE—The Khmer Rouge has indicated that it may join the proposed joint Cambodian Armed Forces (CAF)—a development that could signal the end of the group as a guerilla fighting force.

A top military source in UNTAC, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, told BUSINESS TIMES yesterday: "The Khmer Rouge has given us some indications and feelers that they may join the CAF. They have also indicated that they may accept the verdict of the election."

The CAF is a future national armed forces, under the supreme command of head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

It will group the armies of the four Cambodian factions including that of Prime Minister Hun Sen's Cambodian People's Armed Forces (CPAF).

The UNTAC military officer added that previously the Khmer Rouge had refused to disarm and demobilise its 15,000-strong army under the terms of the Paris peace accords of October 1991.

"If they agree to join the CAF, the Paris peace accord will have been fulfilled," he said.

BT [BUSINESS TIMES] understands that the Khmer Rouge had refused to disarm its forces earlier because it feared that the outcome of the poll would favour the ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP) with whom they have fought since being ousted from power in 1979.

The Khmer Rouge also feared that its troops would lose their salaries if it disarmed under the Paris accords. But they have now been told that their troops' salaries will be assured if they joined the CAF.

The Khmer Rouge is less nervous about serving a CAF headed by Prince Sihanouk, although the prince had earlier said he would exclude the Khmer Rouge from a future Cambodian government.

Prince Sihanouk also declared that the massive turnout of voters in the May 23-28 elections was "a historic defeat" for the Khmer Rouge.

The latest indications by the Khmer Rouge signal a desire among the guerillas' top leaders to enter the political mainstream, and perhaps reorganise the guerilla force into a political party.

But analysts say the risk is that it may be a ploy to recapture power when the time is right, using military means.

The Khmer Rouge, a Maoist group formed during the 1950s, killed more than a million Cambodians during its rule in the mid-70's.

Cambodian People's Party Appeals for Calm

BK1606132793 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Jun 93

["Appeal by the Cambodian People's Party to the compatriots," dated 16 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Last week, some incidents, ensuing from the demand of local compatriots and state authorities opposed to the election results, occurred in a number of provinces. The situation resulted in attacks on UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and some political parties.

The Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and the State of Cambodia government have since the beginning strived to join UNTAC and provincial leaders to resolve the situation which has so far calmed down considerably.

The leaders and people in Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, and Prey Veng Provinces have announced the withdrawal of their demands for the creation of autonomous zones. Instead, they have pledged to create favorable conditions for the process of peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia.

This is a response to the appeal of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, father of the Cambodian nation, and head of state of Cambodia. He has made continuous appeals to his children and grandchildren to maintain tranquility and end the division of the country.

Along with this, the Constituent Assembly at its session, also offered full powers and conferred the position of the Cambodian head of state on the prince father, just like it was before 1970. The assembly also called for the formation of a national coalition government headed by the prince father to be composed of members from various political parties which had won seats in the Constituent Assembly. These events are the rays of peace and national reconciliation shining on the hope of every Cambodian and empathy of the international community.

Now, UNTAC has also agreed to accept the proposal to investigate irregularities in the election. This is a positive response to our people's request.

In sum, despite some tensions, our country in the wake of the general elections is now progressing toward peace and national reconciliation, one that represents the constant and earnest aspirations of our people. So, the CPP wishes to call on all the respected compatriots to join in

maintaining and improving the country's situation. This is to provide our Constituent Assembly with the opportunity to pursue its work under the direct leadership of the prince father in order to achieve the historic mission of drafting the constitution and forming a new government in the spirit of national reconciliation, to lead the country toward peace and rapid prosperity like all developed countries of the world.

The compatriots are urged to maintain tranquillity and absolutely avoid violence. At present, the compatriots should continue to assist UNTAC in its final mission in Cambodia and closely cooperate with the members of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] Party, the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, and other political parties. We should regard them as our siblings within the same national family and community, and we should join hands with them to achieve peace at all costs, thereby rapidly building Cambodia toward prosperity and glory.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 16 June

Indonesia

Minister Views Purchase of UK Jet Fighters

BK1506131893 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Indonesia's decision to purchase 24 Hawk jet fighters from Britain is aimed at replacing its technologically outdated equipment. Therefore, the modernization constitutes the country's efforts to cope with its outdated equipment. Defense and Security Minister General Edi Sudrajat made the remarks at a parliamentary hearing with parliament's Commission I chaired by Mrs. Aisah Amini in Jakarta today.

During the hearing, the purchase of the Hawk aircraft, the dispute with Malaysia on the Sipadan and Ligitan Islands, and the PRC's modernization of its Armed Forces were raised by members of the commission in charge of politics, defense and security, foreign affairs, and information. Gen. Sudrajat said the decision to purchase the Hawk aircraft is not related to the PRC's current military buildup. The PRC is now planning to buy two aircraft carriers. The 24 Hawk planes are scheduled for delivery in 1996.

Minister Discusses Future Investment Climate

BK1406154393 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 27 May 93 p 4

[Text] Jakarta 27 May—The Minister of Industry, Ir. [Master in Engineering] Tunky Ariwubowo, addressed a seminar on industrialization within the framework of the second 25-year development plan in Jakarta on Wednesday.

He told the seminar that of late, investment in Indonesia is threatened by the growth of other competitors like China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Latin American countries. He said several of Indonesia's export commodities are facing competition from China. Malaysia and the Latin American countries are competing with Indonesia in industries that call for skilled human resources, while Vietnam is a competitor in industries that require a high quality of labor force.

The one-day seminar was organized by the Indonesian Engineers Union [PII] in conjunction with its 41st founding anniversary.

Apart from Tunky, other speakers at the seminar were Dr. Wardiman Joyonegoro, minister of education and culture, and several businessmen.

Tunky also said that China has emerged as a stiff competitor and is trying to enter the traditional market for Indonesian export commodities. Besides, Sri Lanka, India, and Vietnam will soon have the opportunities to compete in Indonesia's traditional market too, he added.

The minister said that the globalization era is marked by tighter international and interregional competition which would lead to more complicated problems and challenges.

So far Indonesia's competitiveness stemmed from internal factors such as the introduction of deregulation and debureaucratization measures, and external factors such as higher wages offered by developed countries.

On the other hand, the possibly-high economic growth of the Asia-Pacific region was still expected to give opportunities to Indonesia to expand its export market. He said that the South-South dialogue of the Nonaligned Movement and the ASEAN countries are expected to enhance the growth of the Indonesian economy.

Meanwhile, Tunky said, industrial development should be stepped up with the aim of making the industrial sector firmly-based, capable of increasing productivity, most efficient, and with high competitive power.

It is hoped that the planning for boosting the industrial sector under the second long-term development plan will not be based on dreams only; instead, it should be based on past experience and development achievements, he added.

He also said that in an effort to create job opportunities and enhance economic growth, Indonesia will continue to develop the domestic market oriented economy based on import strategy. Adding to that, the awareness to reform the strategy emerged after the world was faced with a prolonged recession in the beginning of the previous decade. At that time, the prices of oil and other primary commodities went down sharply.

According to Tunky, due to the the external factors, Indonesia was forced to change its economic development strategy by promoting the export of non-oil and

non-gas commodities since the beginning of the fourth five year development plan.

Later, he said, there was a shifting of the economic development strategy from the measure to improve the efficiency of the state companies to the privatization move to improve efficiency and increase productivity.

Laos

PASASON Publishes National Assembly Law

Articles 1-7

BK1306135293 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 May 93
p 3

[Law on the National Assembly; signed by the chairman of of the National Assembly on 25 March]

[Text] The Law on the National Assembly

Chapter I: General Principles

Article 1. The National Assembly is an organization representing the rights of mastery of the multiethnic people. It is a state power organization which has the right to make decisions on fundamental issues of the country. It is also a legislative body and an organization which follows up and controls the functioning of the executive and judicial organizations.

Article 2. The National Assembly has the following rights and duties:

1. to construct, endorse, and amend the Constitution;
2. to consider, endorse, change, and abrogate laws;
3. to to fix, change, and lift taxes and fees;
4. to consider and endorse socioeconomic development plans and state budgets;
5. to elect and remove from positions the president of state and vice presidents of state as proposed by the chairman of the National Assembly;
6. to consider and approve the appointment of or removal from positions of the government as proposed by the president of state;
7. to elect or remove from positions the chairman of the Supreme People's Court and the the chairman of the People's Judiciary Institute as proposed by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly;
8. to decide the establishment or abolition of ministries, ministerial-level organizations, provinces, municipalities and to decide on the boundaries of provinces and municipalities as proposed by the prime minister;
9. to decide on granting amnesties;
10. to decide on the ratification or nullifying of treaties and agreements signed with foreign countries in accordance with international laws and procedures;
11. to decide on issues of peace or war;
12. to follow up the enforcement and respect of the Constitution and laws;

13. to decide on other important issues related to the destiny of the country and the major interests of the people.

Article 3. The National Assembly is formed and operates in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, carries out work in accordance with a consensus system [labop pasoum], and decides on issues with majority votes.

Article 4. The tenure of each National Assembly is five years, beginning from the inaugural session of that National Assembly to the inaugural session of the next National Assembly.

The election of a new National Assembly must be completed within 60 days at the latest before the tenure of the old National Assembly expires.

In a case of war or due to other causes which may prevent the completion of the election of a new National Assembly, the old National Assembly is permitted to continue its work as usual but it must organize the election of a new National Assembly within six months at the latest after the situation returns to normal.

Article 5. The National Assembly has its own budget for its own operations.

Chapter II: The Organizational Structure of the National Assembly

Article 6. The National Assembly is composed of:

- members of the National Assembly;
- chairman of the National Assembly;
- one or two vice chairmen of the National Assembly;
- the Standing Committee of the National Assembly;
- various commissions of the National Assembly;
- the office of the National Assembly.

Article 7. The tenure of the chairman, vice chairmen, the Standing Committee, and the various commissions of the National Assembly is equal to that of each National Assembly.

Articles 8-14

BK1306140193 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 May 93
p 3

[Text] Chapter III: Sessions of the National Assembly

Article 8. The National Assembly has four types of sessions as follows:

- the inaugural session
- the plenary session
- the extraordinary session
- the special session

Article 9. The inaugural session of the National Assembly is convened within 60 days at the latest after the election of the National Assembly is held.

The chairman of the outgoing National Assembly conducts the inaugural session until the chairman of the new National Assembly is elected.

Article 10. The National-level Election Committee reports on the outcome of the election and endorses the qualifications of members of the National Assembly to the inaugural session of the National Assembly.

Article 11. The inaugural session of the National Assembly has the duties:

- to elect the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly;

- to appoint the various commissions of the National Assembly;

- to consider and endorse the appointment of the National Interparliamentary Committee;

- to elect the president of state and, probably, the vice president of state;

- to consider and endorse the appointment of the government;

- to elect the chairman of the Supreme People's Court and the chairman of the People's Judiciary Institute.

Article 12. The National Assembly convenes the plenary session twice a year—the first time in February and the second in September.

The first plenary session of the National Assembly debates general issues of the National Assembly.

The second plenary session has the duties:

1. to hear and discuss the annual report of the government on the implementation of tasks and to discuss and endorse the socioeconomic development plan and the state budgets;

2. to hear and discuss the annual report of the chairman of the Supreme People's Court and the chairman of the People's Judiciary Institute on the implementation of tasks.

In addition, it may discuss other important issues as well.

Article 13. The National Assembly may be able to convene extraordinary and special sessions in accordance with decisions made by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly or proposals made by the president of state or the prime minister or at least one-fourth of the entire members of the National Assembly.

The extraordinary session of the National Assembly is convened between the two plenary sessions to discuss any necessary issues.

The special session may be convened to discuss and endorse urgent and contingent issues which occur and are vital to the country.

Article 14. The sessions of the National Assembly must be openly conducted. If necessary, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly may decide to conduct a secret session if requested by the president of state or the prime minister.

A session of the National Assembly can be convened only when the quorum is formed by more than a half of the total number of members of the National Assembly. (to be continued)

Articles 15-24

BK1306141593 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 May 93 p 3

[Text] Article 15: An agenda of the National Assembly session, together with important documents to be brought to the session for consideration, must be sent to National Assembly members at the latest seven days before the session convenes.

Article 16: In addition to National Assembly members, members of the government, the chairman of the Supreme People's Court, the chairman of the People's Judiciary Institute, representatives of political and social organizations, and representatives of the people of all strata may be invited to attend the National Assembly session.

Those who are invited to attend the session may be allowed to contribute their views to the session. However, they have no voting rights.

Moreover, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations may be also invited to attend the session.

Article 17: Resolutions of the National Assembly session can be made through either open or secret voting, depending on the decision of the session.

Article 18: A resolution of the National Assembly session can be valid only when it receives votes from more than a half of the National Assembly members attending the session, except for certain specific cases stipulated in Articles 54 and 80 of the Constitution.

Article 19: Deliberations at each session of the National Assembly must be recorded and signed by the chief of the Secretariat Commission and the chairman of the session for verification.

Chapter IV: Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the National Assembly

Article 20: The chairman of the National Assembly represents the National Assembly in dealings with domestic and foreign affairs.

Article 21: The chairman of the National Assembly has the following rights and duties:

1. to preside over National Assembly sessions;
2. to guide, lead, and supervise the functions of the National Assembly;
3. to maintain order in the National Assembly; and
4. to exercise other rights and duties as stipulated in the internal regulations of the National Assembly.

Article 22: The vice chairmen of the National Assembly have the rights and duties to help the chairman of the National Assembly perform tasks and to fulfill any specific functions entrusted by chairman of the National Assembly.

In case the National Assembly chairman is absent or is unable to perform his duties, one of the vice chairmen of the National Assembly, who is authorized by the chairman, must perform the duties on behalf of the chairman.

Article 23: The chairman and vice chairmen of the National Assembly are concurrently the chairman and vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

Article 24: The National Assembly chairman has a round, four-centimeter diameter seal with the national emblem in the center. The upper margin of the seal is written with the words "National Assembly" and the lower margin of the round seal is written with the word "chairman". Five-pointed stars are marked in the spaces between the upper and the lower margins of the round seal. (to be continued)

Articles 25-33

BK1406033393 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 May 93 p 3

[Text] Chapter V: Standing Committee of the National Assembly

Article 25. The Standing Committee of the National Assembly is the standing organization of the National Assembly, carrying out duties in behalf of the National Assembly when the latter is not in session.

Article 26. The Standing Committee of the National Assembly is composed of the chairman, vice chairmen, and a number of members.

Article 27. The Standing Committee has the following rights and duties:

1. To prepare and call for a session of the National Assembly;
2. To interpret and explain the contents of the Constitution and laws;
3. To educate the people in heightening a sense of respect toward the Constitution and laws;
4. To recommend to the president of state the issuance of decrees or instructions;

5. To follow up and supervise the work performances of the executive and judicial organizations;

6. To decide on the question of nationality;

7. To appoint or dismiss vice chairmen of the Supreme People's Court, vice chairmen of the People's Judiciary Institute, and judges of the people's courts at various levels;

8. To guide and lead the work of the various commissions of the National Assembly;

9. To ensure that the National Assembly carries out its duties and tasks as specified;

10. To create conditions for members of the National Assembly to carry out activities in accordance with their obligations and duties;

11. To exercise other rights and duties stipulated in the internal regulations of the National Assembly.

Article 28. Members of the National Assembly Standing Committee may be assigned chiefs of any commissions as agreed upon by a session of the National Assembly or a session of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly Standing Committee may assign any of its vice chairmen or members to deal with and resolve its routine work.

Article 29. The National Assembly Standing Committee is to hold a meeting once a month at the request of its chairman.

In case the chairman of the National Assembly is absent or is unable to carry out his duties, a designated vice chairman is authorized to call the meeting.

A meeting of the National Assembly Standing Committee can be convened only when at least two-thirds of its members can attend.

Article 30. Issues or documents to be discussed at a meeting of the National Assembly Standing Committee must be passed on or delivered to its members in advance.

Article 31. Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the National Assembly Standing Committee can become valid only when they are endorsed by the majority of members attending the meeting.

Article 32. The Standing Committee has a round seal 4 cm in diameter with a national emblem in the middle of the seal. On the upper edge of the seal is written the words "National Assembly" while the lower edge contains the words "Standing Committee" interjected with five-pointed stars.

Chapter VI: Commissions of the National Assembly

Article 33. The National Assembly establishes a number of commissions to assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in considering and drafting laws, decrees, instructions, and resolutions

of the National Assembly and in supervising the activities of executive and judicial organizations. (to be continued)

Articles 34-39

BK1406035793 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 May 93 p 3

[Text] Article 34: Commissions of the National Assembly comprise chiefs, deputy chiefs, and a number of members who are concurrently members of the National Assembly.

The commissions can be also composed of secretaries and a number of necessary technical cadres.

Article 35: Chiefs of the commissions of the National Assembly are empowered to guide the work, chair meetings of their commissions, and represent their commissions in reporting and presenting the work to the Standing Committee and to a meeting of the National Assembly.

During the absence of chiefs of the commissions or when they are unable to perform the duties, any deputy chiefs of the commissions are authorized to act on their behalf.

Article 36: The number of the commissions of the National Assembly is fixed on the basis of the requirements at each stage. The commissions of the National Assembly can be composed of:

- a secretarial commission;
- a law commission;
- an economic, planning, and financial commission;
- a cultural and social commission;
- a nationalities commission; and
- a foreign affairs commission.

In case of necessity, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly can also set up an ad hoc commission to consider any particular issue. The ad hoc commission is automatically dissolved after it accomplishes the assigned duty.

Article 37: The Secretarial Commission has the following rights and duties:

1. To examine various reports, draft plans, and other work as entrusted by the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly;
2. To help the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly set up action programs of the National Assembly and help supervise and control the implementation of the said programs;
3. To prepare documents for a meeting and take responsibility for other documents of the National Assembly;
4. To help the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly work out decisions on the setting up or dissolution of ministries, ministerial-equivalent organizations, and provinces or municipalities as well as decisions on the boundaries of provinces or municipalities;

5. To coordinate and cooperate in performing various tasks with the Office of the Party Central Committee, the Presidential Office, and the Office of the Prime Minister;
6. To review and sum up reports for and submit various problems to the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; and
7. To take responsibility for the work of the Office of the National Assembly.

Article 38: The Law Commission has the following rights and duties:

1. To help the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly examine draft laws, state enactments, and state decrees that are presented to the National Assembly by the president of state, the government, or other organizations;
2. To help the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly interpret the constitution and laws;
3. To help the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly scrutinize work on the abrogation or amendment of laws;
4. To help the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly control the implementation of the constitution, laws, and other regulations of the executive and judicial bodies; and
5. To present issues which are related to legal work and regulations to the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

Article 39: The Economic, Planning, and Financial Commission has the following rights and duties:

1. To help the National Assembly and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly examine the implementation of socioeconomic development plans and scrutinize draft socioeconomic development plans that are presented to the National Assembly by the government. (to be continued)

Articles 39-45

BK1406104193 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 May 93 p 3

- [Text] [Article 39 continued from 24 May edition] 2. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in supervising the implementation of state budgets and budget plans proposed by the government to the National Assembly;
3. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in scrutinizing draft laws, decrees, regulations, and other plans in the economic and financial areas;
 4. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in following up and supervising the implementation of laws and other regulations in the economic and financial areas;
 5. To submit all problems related to the economic, planning, and financial areas to the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Article 40. The Cultural and Social Commission has the following rights and duties:

1. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in supervising the implementation of state budget plans and draft budget plans in cultural and social areas proposed by the government to the National Assembly;
2. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in scrutinizing draft laws and draft regulations in cultural and social areas proposed by the government to the National Assembly;
3. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in supervising the implementation of laws and other regulations in cultural and social areas;
4. To submit all problems related to cultural and social areas to the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Article 41. The Nationalities Commission has the following rights and duties:

1. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in supervising the implementation of the state's plans and policies regarding nationalities work;
2. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in scrutinizing the government's draft plans regarding nationalities work and socioeconomic development work in the countryside and mountainous regions;
3. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in following up and supervising the implementation of laws and other regulations in remote ethnic nationalities areas;
4. To submit all problems related to nationalities work to the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Article 42. The Foreign Affairs Commission has the following rights and duties:

1. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in supervising foreign affairs activities undertaken by the government;
2. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in scrutinizing important draft agreements the government plans to sign with other countries and in following up and supervising various agreements signed by the government with foreign countries;
3. To assist the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee in following up, supervising, and reviewing foreign affairs activities undertaken by the National Assembly;
4. To submit all problems related to the implementation of the foreign policy to the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Article 43. In implementing their duties, the various commissions of the National Assembly have the right to associate with all party and state organizations, mass

organizations, and other services in order to collect data, ask questions, or invite clarifications on any issues of interest to the commissions.

If any questions on the implementation of laws arise and if necessary, the commissions concerned may conduct on-the-spot inspections.

Article 44. The various commissions of the National Assembly carry out their work in accordance with the hierarchical system [Labop Houa Na] on the basis of enhancing democracy, using a meeting as a place for consulting and settling all problems with a majority vote, implementing the system of dividing work with shared responsibilities by individual persons, and implementing a system of presenting reports, asking for instructions, and coordinating with other commissions of the National Assembly.

Article 45. The commissions of the National Assembly convene a plenum at least twice a year before the convening of the ordinary sessions of the National Assembly at the call of the chiefs of the commissions. (to be continued)

Articles 46-47

BK1406104393 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 May 93 p 2

[Text] If deemed necessary, a commission may convene a session together with other commissions or may invite any persons concerned to attend the session.

Chapter VII: Members of the National Assembly

Article 46. Members of the National Assembly represent the perseverance and aspirations of the multiethnic people. They are elected by Lao citizens according to the principles stipulated in the Law on the Election of Members of the National Assembly.

Article 47. The tenure of members of the National Assembly begins from the inaugural session of the current National Assembly to the inaugural session of the new National Assembly. (to be continued)

Articles 48-51

BK1406112193 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 27 May 93 p 3

[Text] The tenure of members of the National Assembly who are elected in a by-election begins from a session convened by the National Assembly after the by-election to the inaugural session convened by the new National Assembly.

Article 48. Members of the National Assembly have the following rights and duties:

1. To act as a model in studying, learning, firmly grasping, and implementing guidelines, plans, and policies of the party, state laws, and resolutions of the National Assembly;

2. To popularize and disseminate guidelines and policies of the party, state laws, and resolutions of the National Assembly, mobilizing the people to participate in the management of the state, economy, and society;

3. To attend a session of the National Assembly, express views, and vote on the basis of equality on all issues raised for discussion or for decision by the National Assembly.

In case a member of the National Assembly is unable to attend a session, he must inform the National Assembly Standing Committee before that session is convened.

4. To participate in the work of consolidating and building the grass-roots, to stay close to the people, to remain under the close scrutiny of the people, to convey the views and aspirations of the people to the sessions of the National Assembly;

5. To accept proposals, requests, and complaints of the people and take them for discussion with organizations concerned for appropriate consideration and solution;

6. To report their performance of work to the people at least twice a year;

7. To regularly report their performance of work to the National Assembly Standing Committee;

8. To attend important meetings and ceremonies of party organizations, state organizations, and mass organizations in their respective constituencies;

9. To implement other rights and duties stipulated in the internal regulations of the National Assembly.

Article 49. Each member of the National Assembly must be attached to one of the commissions of the National Assembly.

It is prohibited for members of the National Assembly to perform work of the executive and judicial organizations unless it is necessary and agreed by the National Assembly Standing Committee and is done on the basis of a request made by organizations concerned.

Article 50. Members of the National Assembly will be granted specific privileges in carrying out their duties and tasks.

Article 51. Members of the National Assembly cannot be put on trial or detained without approval from the National Assembly or the National Assembly Standing Committee while the National Assembly is in recess. (to be continued)

Articles 52-58

*BK1406112993 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 May 93
p 3*

[Text] In case a member of the National Assembly commits a misdeed of an immediate or urgent nature, the organization detaining him must immediately submit a report to the National Assembly, or to the National Assembly Standing Committee in case the National Assembly is in recess, for consideration and decision. Any investigation and interrogation must not become a cause for a member of the National Assembly who faces legal charges to be absent from sessions of the

National Assembly as stipulated in Article 51 of the Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Article 52. Offices of members of the National Assembly must be established for them in each constituency to create favorable conditions for them to carry out their activities.

Chapter VIII: The Proposal and Consideration of Draft Laws

Article 53. Organizations and individual persons have the right to propose draft laws. Before constructing a draft law, a request must be submitted to the National Assembly Standing Committee to inform it of the objectives and reasons for the said draft law.

The National Assembly Standing Committee must reply in writing to the said request within a minimum of 15 days beginning from the day the request was submitted to them.

Article 54. After having prepared a draft law, the organization constructing the draft law must submit it to the National Assembly Standing Committee for consideration.

Article 55. A commission of the National Assembly assigned by the National Assembly Standing Committee convenes a meeting to study the draft law in detail in coordination with the organization constructing that draft law.

After having studied and improved the draft law, the commission must prepare a work report to be submitted to the National Assembly Standing Committee for consideration. If the National Assembly Standing Committee sees that the draft law is appropriate, it will endorse that draft law.

If the National Assembly Standing Committee sees that the draft law is still incomplete, the commission in charge of studying that draft law must remodel it.

Article 56. The chief of the Law Commission is responsible for proposing the draft law to the National Assembly for consideration and endorsement.

Chapter IX: Last Definition

Article 57. This law supersedes the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] Law No. 04/SPA dated 19 April 1988.

Article 58. This law becomes effective on the day the president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic issues a decree to implement it.

This law was endorsed with a unanimous vote at the afternoon meeting of the inaugural session of the Third National Assembly on Thursday, 25 February 1993.

[Dated] Vientiane, 25 March 1993

[Signed] The chairman of the National Assembly

French Firm Signs Telecommunications Agreement

BK1506105593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] On the evening of 10 June at the Postal Company of the Ministry of Communications, Transport, Post, and Construction, an agreement was signed between Laos' Postal Company and France's Alcatel Company to continue the construction of the second phase of a microwave system linking Laos' telecommunications networks between Vientiane and Luang Prabang and between Paksane and Pakse.

Signing the agreement on the Lao side was Balami Khongmathansi, deputy director of the Postal Company and head of the telecommunications development project; and, on the French side, (Marnel Gavanou), regional sales manager of the Alcatel Company. The signing ceremony was performed in the presence of Thongsavat Paset, deputy minister of communications, transport, post, and construction; and a number of technical personnel from the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Committee for Planning and Cooperation, and other parties concerned.

The Alcatel Company won the bid for the construction project with a 20-year loan of U.S.\$6.8 million acquired by the Lao Government from the World Bank with a five-year interest-free grace period. The construction project is scheduled to begin in mid-1993 and is expected to be completed within 11 months with a distance of 300 km from Vientiane to Luang Prabang and 600 km from Paksane to Pakse. After this phase is completed, construction will begin from Luang Prabang to Oudomsai and from Oudomsai to Luang Namtha using aid of 20.2 million francs from the French Government. Upon completion, the project will provide long-distance telecommunication services among the various provinces in Laos and between Laos' provinces and foreign countries.

Leaders Greet Russian National Day 12 Jun

BK1306080993 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] President Nouhak Phoumsavan and H.E. Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] have separately sent telegrams of congratulations to H.E. Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, president of the Russian Federation and H.E. Victor Stepanovich Chernomyrdin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, in Moscow, on the occasion of the National Day of the Russian Federation, 12 June.

On behalf of the Lao people, the Lao leaders extended in the messages their best wishes to the Russian leaders and all the Russian people. They expressed their confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Lao and Russian peoples would further

improve and constantly expand in the interests of the peoples of the two nations, as well as for peace and international security.

On the same occasion, H.E. Somsavat Lengsavat, foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, also sent a congratulatory message to H.E. Andrey Vladimirovich Kozyrev, foreign affairs minister of the Russian Federation.

Philippines

MNLF Agrees To Hold Substantive Talks in Country

HK1506130893 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Jun 93

[From "ABC-DWET News Program"; all recorded passages in English]

[Text] The prospects of the Ramos government and the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] will agree to peace are improving. Senator Rodolfo Biazon today said MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari has agreed to hold in the Philippines the more substantial portions of the peace negotiations.

Biazon met with Misuari on 10 and 12 June in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, where Misuari is based. Biazon said Misuari appears to favor the proposal to hold peace talks in several places.

[Begin Biazon recording] I think the initial talks will be held in Jakarta, or the initial talks or opening ceremonies there. But one thing that we agreed upon is that the substantial negotiations, the final negotiations and the signing of any agreement that may come about will be held here in this country. And Chairman Misuari agreed to that. [end recording]

Biazon brought with him a letter from Haydee Yorac, chairman of the National Unification Commission, of which Biazon is a member. But he refused to reveal the contents of the letter.

Biazon, however, said Misuari asked for the postponement of the exploratory talks scheduled to start 30 June. This is because officials of the Organization of Islamic Countries [ICO] will attend a conference in Cairo. ICO has been accepted as mediator between the government and the MNLF.

[Begin Biazon recording] Misuari is asking for a postponement. As a matter of fact, he asked for a postponement anywhere from the third to the fourth week of July. [end recording]

This means there are not many obstacles to the peace talks in terms of where and when they will be held. The only remaining obstacle is what to talk about.

Meanwhile, the government reiterated its position that any peace talks with Muslim secessionists will be held in

the country. Press Secretary Jesus Sison made this statement two days after the ICO proposed that the talks be held in Jakarta. Sison stressed that the government will not change its mind on this matter.

The government and Misuari had agreed during exploratory talks in Jakarta recently that both sides would sit down to start the peace talks before the end of June.

Still on the peace talks, Yorac said the peace process will continue even if the NUC no longer exists. She said a smaller organization will take NUC's place, although its structure is still being planned. She said that before it bows out, the NUC will submit recommendations on the steps the new organization should take.

Former Colonel Gringo Honasan said the foundations for the peace process have been laid down, so there is nothing to worry about even if the NUC no longer exists.

[Begin Yorac recording] We are going to recommend structures to ensure institutional memory and also continuity in the approach to dealings with different armed groups, and also the wider process itself. [end recording]

[Begin Honasan recording] I suppose that the foundations that had been laid under Chairperson Haydee Yorac are adequate, and they will be carried over for the duration of the peace process. [end recording]

MNLF Leader Denies Agreement

HK1606070093 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Italicized passages in English]

[Text] There is a danger that formal peace talks between the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] and the government may be completely abandoned following a statement by MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari denying reports that he has agreed to hold the talks within the Philippines.

Earlier Senator Biazon had disclosed that Misuari was open to signing any agreement reached by both parties within the country. However, in an interview with DZMM, Misuari said the MNLF continues to remain firm on its position on holding formal peace talks in a neutral country, particularly Indonesia. Misuari said even if the government were to allow them to bring their own bodyguards, this would still not ensure their safety.

[Begin Misuari recording] It is impossible for the MNLF to agree to negotiations in the Philippines, even if they are held in the south, not only because we cannot ensure our safety and security, but also because of the immense responsibility or *awesome task during the peace talks, we need tranquility and peace of mind*. Should peace talks be held in Mindanao or in any other part of the Philippines, we cannot ensure that there will not be *juries and television* because no province or city in Mindanao can really be called neutral because of the presence of the *government administration, political administration* and

the presence of government soldiers, who are in almost all the cities. It is quite risky for us to venture into these areas. [end recording]

Thailand

Draft Rules for Drug Patent Protection Sent to U.S.

BK1606050993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jun 93 p 26

[Text] The first draft of new regulations for pharmaceutical patent protection was sent to US officials yesterday as part of an agreement reached in Washington last month.

The draft is designed to set out more clearly the limits of Government action against abuse of monopoly power arising from pharmaceutical patent protection. Under the agreement reached in Washington it can still be amended.

Thai sources said the draft still has not been considered by Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak's International Economic Relations Policy Committee.

Among the US concerns are the possibility that patent rights could be withdrawn if patent-holders fail to supply their drugs at all or at prices acceptable to the Government.

The Americans have therefore asked that new regulations spell out the circumstances under which patent holders could legitimately fail to supply or charge high prices.

The draft says patent holders could do so without penalty citing three groups of criteria:

- Legal: if the law prevents production because of environmental or other similar regulations.
- Economic: if production in Thailand costs more than the cost of importing from a legitimate factory in another country.
- Technical: for example, if staff qualified in production methods are not available.

Draft Seen Not Satisfying U.S.

BK1606051993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Jun 93 p B2

[Text] The Commerce Ministry has submitted the first draft of the new regulations under the Patent Act—including provisions outlining the scope of authority for the Pharmaceutical Patent Board—to the Committee on International Trade Policy for consideration.

The House of Representatives is also expected to consider an urgent motion today proposing that a working committee be established to study on the impact of possible retaliatory trade action by the United States.

Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak, chairman of the International Trade Policy Committee, said that officials are expected to work out the second draft of the amended Patent Act soon.

US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor has set a June 15 deadline for the Kingdom to finish drafting the new Patent Act regulations before the United States makes its decision about whether to impose trade sanctions against Thailand on July 31.

Suphachai said the first draft clearly defines the authority of the Patent Board, which has the right to seek the details about new drugs from patent holders. Under the new regulations, the patent holders will also have to report both the retail price and the wholesale price to the government.

The patent holders will be required to provide the information within 30 days of the product being made available on the market.

Earlier, the US Trade Representative's Office expressed dissatisfaction at the broad scope of authority held by the Pharmaceutical Patent Board, and it also demanded that Thailand provide seven years of marketing exclusivity for the new drugs.

But the first draft of the Patent Act does not deal with the two demands raised by the United States.

Deputy Commerce Minister Churin Laksanawisit said the second draft of the Patent Act will cover the procedures companies must abide by to apply for patents.

The working committee, chaired by the permanent secretary to commerce Bat Itsarasena, is working on the details of the second draft.

Asked whether Thailand would miss the deadline given that the Commerce Ministry is only working on the second draft, Churin said the government can act only within its executive power.

Prasong, EC Official Call for Increased Ties

*BK1606044193 Bangkok THE NATION in English
16 Jun 93 p A4*

[Text] Thailand and the European Community (EC) have agreed to boost bilateral cooperation in the areas of energy, the environment, trade and industry, according to a Foreign Ministry press release.

The cooperation was agreed upon yesterday when Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri met Manuel Marin, the EC's vice president and commission member on Asian and Latin affairs, in Belgium.

Prasong yesterday presided over the closing session of a three-day meeting of European-based Thai diplomats in Brussels. Prasong told the diplomats that they, as ambassadors and consuls general, have the responsibility of helping to maintain Thailand's reputation.

The discussion between Prasong and Marin after the meeting focused on bilateral cooperation and both sides agreed to cooperate more on matters related to energy, the environment, trade and industry.

As the EC is a major market for Thai exports, Prasong called on both sides to cooperate in settling any ongoing trade problems in order to boost bilateral trade.

From July 23 to 28, Thailand will play a leading role as chairman of the ASEAN Conference, during which ASEAN countries will discuss ways to enhance their cooperation with the EC, according to the press release.

Prasong today travels to Vienna to participate in the International Conference on Human Rights and will deliver a speech on Thailand's behalf tomorrow.

Minister: Conservationists Contaminated Pineapple

BK1506151093 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon today had a meeting with the Australian ambassador to Thailand at the Commerce Ministry. Reporting to newsmen on the meeting, Minister Uthai said that Australia informed him about the investigation of the case of a hazardous substance being found in Thai canned pineapples exported to Australia. It was found that a conservationist group was behind the campaign to protect Australian products with the aim of tarnishing the image of foreign goods. The Australian Government will take legal action against it.

[Begin Uthai recording] He admitted that there is an illegal racket behind it, but it was not the policy of the Australian Government since it is not good for anyone. The ambassador said that the Australian Government will immediately take action to stop it. Well, I do not think I need to say more, in order to preserve our good relations. [end recording]

The minister also reported on Iran's request that Thailand buy its oil in exchange for Iran importing rice from Thailand. Uthai said Iran's proposal will be submitted to the cabinet for consideration and to determine which government agencies are ready to import oil from Iran.

Country Remains Top Investor in Laos

BK1106053893 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Trade relations between Thailand and Laos is progressing at a satisfactory level. It is expected that the bilateral agreement made between investment authorities of the two countries will result in sharp increase in trade and investment and promote a mutual benefit for their development in the same direction. BOI [Board of Investment] Secretary General Sathaphon Kawitanon, who signed the agreement when he accompanied Prime Minister Chuan Likphai on a visit to Laos last week, said

the agreement promotes an exchanging of investment data between the two countries. Thailand will also help train Lao officials in investment promotion activities.

According to Mr. Sathaphon, Thailand has been the biggest investor since Laos opened its economy and welcomed foreign investments in 1988. From 1988 to 1992, Thailand invested in Laos for almost 160 million U.S. dollars, or about 36 percent of total foreign investment in that country.

Companies Win Contracts To Upgrade Satellite Projects

*BK1206011893 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Jun 93 p B1*

[Text] The Communications Authority of Thailand (CAT) board yesterday approved the purchase of equipment for its three Inmarsat projects, a satellite system for land, sea and air communications.

Jasmine International won the Bt [baht] 129.7 million contract to supply equipment for Inmarsat-C Land Earth Station project. United Communication Industry received Bt157.5 million-contract for Inmarsat Aeronautical Access Control and Signalling, and BK Intertel was awarded a contract to supply Bt116 million equipment for Inmarsat M/B Case. Smith Thamsarot, CAT board chairman, added that the board also endorsed the reduction of service charges for international broadcasting service.

Authorities Attack 2 Separatist Camps in South

*BK1306091793 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
13 Jun 93 p 30*

[Text] At 0750 on 12 June, a task force comprising policemen and rangers from the Ranger Division No. 41 and 36 defense volunteers under the command of Police Captain Somphiat Eksaya, inspector general of Kotabaru Police Station in Raman District, Yala Province, surrounded a camp of separatists under the leadership of Aliya Tobala on Kunung Chongnong mountain in the vicinity of Ikase of Sisakhon District, Narathiwat Province. After the 35-minute clash, one separatist was killed and 20 members of the group including women and children fled the scene.

On the same day, another task force led by Major General Sitthichai Prathuanthin, deputy commander of the Fourth Army Region, Phaibun Bunkaosuk, provincial clerk of Narathiwat, and Police Lieutenant Colonel Thanacharoen Suwanno raided a separatist stronghold. The authorities found inside the fifteen shelters a number of extortion letters bearing the stamp of the BRN [National Revolutionary Front], foodstuff, and clothes for women and children.

Phaibun disclosed that this separatist group was responsible for the attack on a bridge construction site at Kateng Village in Rangae District on 6 June during which two people were killed and two others wounded.

Major General Sitthichai said the Fourth Army Region will hold a consultative meeting with the Malaysian Government to ask the latter to pressure the four to six separatist groups now hiding in different Malaysian states to surrender to Thai authorities.

Vietnam

Premier: Rights Disputes Not To Harm Europe Trip

*BK1606114493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT
16 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi, June 16 (AFP)—Vietnam's differences with the West over human rights will not obstruct the success of an upcoming official visit to Europe, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said Wednesday.

"People of conscience will be able to clearly distinguish what human rights are, and see that Vietnam respects human rights," Kiet told AFP on the sidelines of a National Assembly session here.

"That is why I think there will be no difficulties during my upcoming visit to Europe."

Kiet leaves early next week for France, Germany, Belgium and Britain, countries which have balanced their support for Vietnam's economic reforms with reminders of their support for political and personal freedoms.

"We think that every member of the United Nations should respect the principles of human rights. But each country has its own conditions, and one country or region cannot impose its style of human rights on another," he said.

Vietnam's ruling Communist Party argues that multi-party politics would only undermine the stability that the country needs to develop economically, adding that life, food and shelter are the most basic human rights.

"A big country that always tries to put pressure on a small country, a rich country that always tries to put pressure on a small country—is that human rights?" Kiet said.

The premier grew indignant when he recounted his meeting with a human rights delegation that included Vietnamese exiles during a visit last month to Australia.

"The people who came to talk about democracy and human rights were former (South Vietnamese) air force officers who had bombed their own country, killing many of their countrymen," said Kiet, a former Viet Cong cadre whose wife and child died in a U.S. bombing raid during the war.

"They were carrying the flag of the former Saigon regime," he continued.

"That was the flag of a regime that guillotined people who opposed its oppression, and now they are human rights activists. Do you think they are qualified to talk about human rights?"

The delegation accused Vietnam notably of repressing Buddhism, a reference to the struggle between Hanoi and leaders of the Unified Vietnamese Buddhist Church who are resisting integration into a state-sponsored church.

Kiet rejected the charge, saying Vietnamese were predominantly Buddhist and free to practice their religion.

"But Buddhist or not, those who violate the law must be held responsible before the law, just like anyone else," he said, in a reference to the arrest of three monks following a violent protest May 24 in Hue.

Delegation Attends Human Rights Conference

*BK1506154793 Hanoi VNA in English 1350 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 15—A Vietnamese delegation led by Le Mai, deputy foreign minister, is attended [as received] an international conference on human rights convened by the United Nations in Vienna Austria, from June 14-25. The conference brings together representatives of more than 180 countries throughout the world.

Delegate Rejects Accusations

*BK1306142693 Hanoi VNA in English 1346 GMT
13 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—Ms. Ton Nu Thi Ninh, Vietnam's delegate to the international conference on human rights in Vienna this afternoon rejected the slanderous accusations made by a number of Vietnamese exiles who used the non-governmental organization [NGO] forum to charge Vietnam with 'oppressing religions' and 'violating democratic rights of the people'.

Speaking to foreign journalists who are covering the NGO forum on human rights in Vienna, the Vietnamese delegate stressed that these people represent nobody else but themselves. She pointed out that while tens of thousands of Vietnamese living abroad have returned to their country annually and made important contributions to national renovation and development, these people are distancing themselves from the national bloc of unity to oppose renovation in their homeland.

Also on this occasion, Ms. Ninh briefed the journalists on Vietnam's concrete policies to ensure the freedom of belief and broad solidarity of all Vietnamese both inside or outside the country irrespective of their social strata, religious and political conviction and of their past in order to work for the ultimate goal of building a strong and prosperous country and a vitalized society in Vietnam.

Do Muoi's Speech at Fifth Plenum Reported

Part Three

*BK1506111993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in
Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jun 93*

["Part three" of report delivered by CPV General Secretary Do Muoi at the CPV Central Committee's Fifth Plenum held in Hanoi on 3-11 June—read by announcer; first and second parts of speech published in 14 Jun EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Dear comrades, to develop the achievements and progress we have made over the past several years and to continue renovating the rural economy and agriculture, our party has asserted its unswerving determination to implement the multisectorial economic development policy in conformity with the market mechanism under state management and in accordance with the socialist orientations. We must strive to create favorable conditions to encourage all citizens and economic components to effectively develop their energy, talents, and creativity to make their utmost efforts to promote production and business for their own interest and that of society.

The existence of different economic components is an inevitable reality in the course of national development. All citizens, business establishments, and economic components, regardless of their ownership relations, are equal before the law. All forms of cooperation in production, business, and social activities are welcomed and encouraged. We are determined not to repeat our old work style applied during the past years which advocated massive development of state-run economy in a disorderly manner, coercion of collectivization, rejection of the autonomous role of households and cooperative members, and discrimination against private and individual economy.

We cannot assume, however, that by allowing various economic components to develop spontaneously we will be able to carry out a rural development program along the socialist path. But rather, we must have a correct party leadership and an effective state management and control. We must strive to further consolidate and develop the leading role of state-run economic establishments in the overall national economy while formulating incentive measures to encourage, support, and stimulate the development of different forms of cooperatives. Efforts must be made to create favorable conditions for bringing into full play the great potentials of household economy, cooperative members, and of peasant families and individuals. We must strive to broaden and strengthen joint ventures among different economic components with the state-run economic establishments and cooperatives assuming a key role. Steps must be taken to gradually establish an economic cooperation system to benefit agriculture and the countryside, as Lenin has advocated in the past.

It is necessary to stress here that in implementing the renovation undertaking in the years ahead, we must

strive to firmly grasp more profoundly this guiding concept. Acting in line with our policy to effect changes for the better in agricultural cooperatives, prompted by the desire to recognize peasant households as independent economic units, and by applying the multisectorial economic policy, we have remarkably concretized the party's lines and strategies, released the labor forces, and exploited the peasants' great potentials. Millions of the peasant households countrywide including the cooperative member households and the worker-personnel households of state-run establishments dealing with agriculture, forestry, and fishery as well as other individual households, have enthusiastically participated in and carried out agricultural and rural development programs, thus scoring outstanding achievements in the past several years.

Promoting the role of the peasant household as an independent economic unit during the past years has been a decisive factor for achieving vigorous changes in agriculture and the countryside. This is because the peasant household plays an indispensable role in this domain. However, this is not to say that we shall absolutize this role, for there are limits which individual households working on their own cannot overcome. They must, therefore, rally and cooperate under the party leadership and with the management and support of the state so as to create a combined strength to fulfill the general mission of the nation which each individual or household cannot achieve if working separately.

Naturally, we will not concentrate efforts on carrying out tasks in a simple manner and concept as in the past. But rather, we must adopt new concepts suiting the conditions, circumstances, and requirements of the new situation. This means that we must integrate peasant households to turn them into autonomous economic units who will voluntarily join their energy to carry out the volume of work that each individual household cannot perform effectively or is unable to fulfill.

We can design different forms, scales, and levels of economic cooperation organizations of autonomous peasant households to suit each or various aspects of each occupation for the voluntary participation of peasants to serve their own interests. These organizations must take the economic objectives as a basis for their activities so as to build a firm and strong politico-social base in the rural area, successfully strengthen the economic-political-social alliance between the peasants, workers, and intellectuals; between agricultural, industrial, and service branches; and between the rural areas and cities.

During the war years in the past and with special requirements, agricultural cooperatives played a great and important role in the cause of national liberation. However, in the new conditions and circumstances, the old functions and tasks of cooperatives are no longer appropriate. The renovation process applied to our agriculture and carried out in the rural area during the past

years has raised various objective demands for fundamental changes of our cooperatives, especially in their organization, operation, business, and management mechanism.

However, these changes do not mean that we shall no longer need cooperatives. On the contrary, the more the agricultural and rural economies are developed, the greater is the need of diversified forms of cooperation—from the lower to higher echelons as well as in each specific field and area—including cooperation among the peasants; between economic units, between different sectors, among the agricultural, industry, and service sectors; as well as between economic components.

This is the application of the objective law for the process of forming and developing the large-scale production in agriculture and in the rural areas.

Agricultural cooperatives which used to directly manage the land, direct production, and distribute products, now will be switched to the function of guiding and servicing production activities of peasant households, promoting the development of small industries, handicrafts, and rural industries. They will also provide services related to irrigation, soil preparation, seeds, materials, plant protection, veterinary medicine, application of new techniques as well as such services as processing, preserving, and marketing the products of cooperative member households and other peasant families; protecting the legal interests of cooperative members; and, together with the local administration, caring for social welfare and reconstructing the new rural areas.

The task of renovating cooperatives must be carried out in close association with that of perfecting the rights to autonomy of cooperative member households so as to help improve the peasant household economy. To date, a number of cooperatives have changed their organizations and operational methods in conformity with the new mechanism. The rest of the majority cooperatives, however, have faced difficulties in shifting to the new system despite their great efforts. As a result, we must quickly review results in this field so as to find ways and means to help cooperatives to shift to the new mechanism, thereby turning them into organizations that can truly integrate all peasants. We must take the assistance program designed for cooperative member households as a base to formulate activities for this task.

The cooperative statutes must manifest the principles of voluntariness, democracy, mutual interest, and respecting the creativity and rights to ownership of cooperative members. The cooperative management committees must be directly elected by cooperative members from among the most prestigious and competent persons to ensure effective production and business. The management mechanism should be compact while income depends on business activities of cooperatives.

There are some cooperatives that still cling to the old forms despite various phases of renovation, fail to effect changes for the better, and do not receive the support

from the peasants. Echelons of party committees and the local administration must review the performances of these cooperatives to find the causes and take measures to help peasants formulate a new cooperation method to suit their requirements.

At places where cooperatives and production collectives no longer exist, peasants should set up cooperation organizations in different forms ranging from exchanging of labor, improving irrigation, preparing land, and setting up services for production and marketing. These kinds of cooperation should be reviewed so as to provide essential supervision and assistance so that they can effectively carry out their tasks.

Due to the diversified characteristics of agricultural production, the unique biological condition, and different capability in localities, we must accept the diversified nature in the process of organizing and implementing economic cooperation forms. We cannot apply a rigid or coercive method to carry out this task, but rather we must satisfactorily ensure effective leadership to lead these forms of cooperation to develop in a correct way, that is their activities must ensure the peasants' interests.

Improving the existing cooperatives and extensively developing various new economic cooperation forms is an essential task, while the implementation of the state policy on granting land to peasant households on a long-term basis is an important factor to accelerate this task.

To date, not all the problems have been resolved while things are developing and daily life is proceeding. Reality teaches us how to make rational steps and engage in an appropriate work style. As a result, we must attach importance to reviewing tasks and disseminating experiences while consistently introducing to the peasants various good models to help them satisfactorily carry out their work.

Final Part

BK1506150793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Jun 93

["Last part" of report delivered by CPV General Secretary Do Muoi at the CPV Central Committee's fifth plenum held on 3-11 June]

[Text] To ensure that socioeconomic development in general and rural socioeconomic development in particular are carried out continuously and firmly at a high rate and in a correct and desirable direction, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of state management. No nation nor economy in the world can develop without an appropriate role of the state, particularly at a time when politics is linked closely to economic work as at present.

The contents of state management include measures to invest in the construction of socioeconomic infrastructure bases, develop a number of important production and service sectors, create a favorable environment—especially one with a strict just legal system and financial and monetary stability—and promulgate a system of incentive policies to direct and assist all socioeconomic activities in agriculture and rural areas.

The state must set aside an appropriate part of its budget for the construction of socioeconomic infrastructure in the rural areas and determine orderly investment priorities according to domains and areas.

Regarding domains, priority must be given first to investment in water conservancy and then communications, electricity, and signal and liaison. Attention must also be paid to social infrastructure, especially schools and medical aid stations.

Regarding areas, investment must be made to quicken the pace of development of the commodity economy in a number of important areas for use as an example of development for other areas to follow. Meanwhile, suitable measures must be adopted to help areas facing difficulties to surge forward and special attention must be paid to areas inhabited by our compatriots of all ethnic minority groups, as well as to highland and remote areas or areas formerly used as revolutionary bases. This is aimed at enabling these areas to attain the same level of development.

Plans, programs, and projects must be formulated and carried out for a certain number of years to achieve these objectives. It is impossible to hastily invest the small amount of capital in every place without any target for some desperately poor results.

The state must also invest an appropriate source of manpower in producing goods and conducting services of decisive significance to agricultural and socioeconomic development in rural areas, which the nonstate sector cannot do, does not want to do, or has done in a way which is not useful to society.

The state must manage, regulate, and intervene in the market at the right time and in the right place and overcome the practice of paying attention to things that should not be done while ignoring things that should be undertaken.

Leaving the market alone or refusing to intervene in the market, or doing so at its convenience or unnecessarily, will hinder development.

Along with strictly maintaining discipline and state law and ensuring the validity of law, the state must have a force of materials, goods, and financial assistance capable of promptly intervening in the market when necessary. This is aimed at enabling the economy to operate steadily, evenly, and effectively, overcoming unexpected changes due to many different causes, and preventing speculation for self-interest.

Despite numerous difficulties, we must pay adequate attention to investing in educational, medical, cultural, and social activities in the rural areas. Caring for the material and cultural life of the people and popularising the news media to improve their intellectual standard and health will serve as the objective of and create a great moving force for socioeconomic development in the rural areas.

The lesson of experience from a number of rapidly developed countries shows that when embarking on national construction, along with building material infrastructure, it is necessary to pay attention to building social infrastructure, considering this as the foundation for long-term development.

Together with various laws, the state must promulgate a system of policies to direct and encourage the economy to develop in accordance with the set targets. As far as agriculture in the rural areas is concerned, agrarian policy is one of the most important policies. With keen interest, peasants throughout the country are following and waiting for the decisions of the Party Central Committee plenum and the forthcoming National Assembly session on this issue.

On the foundation that all the land belongs to all the people, this Central Committee plenum and the upcoming National Assembly session will discuss and decide on the peasants' rights and duties concerning land. We have to make sure that there will be a real owner on each piece of land, forest, and water surface to make it more fertile, bring more profit, and yield higher production together with adequate protection and improvement of the ecological environment. The rights that are entrusted to the people, duties that are bound by the public, and the land-granting period and quantity are the subjects that we must carefully discuss.

The right to autonomy in land entrusted to the peasants must be broad enough to encourage long-term developing investment. However, that is not the right to private ownership because the supreme right on land lies with the state.

The people who are entrusted with the land right, who do not fulfill their duties or who violate legal regulations, may have their land taken back. A correct decision in granting the right to autonomy in land to peasants will create a power force for rural agriculture development.

However, it is necessary to avoid the incorrect tendency of land privatization which contradicts the party platform, state constitution, and policy for rural development under the socialist direction and causes harm to the peasant interests. At the moment, we must ensure that every peasant with an aspiration for agricultural production will have the right to own a piece of land within the limitation of local conditions. That is the implementation of social justice at the present stage.

In the future, the national industrialization and agricultural industrialization will lead to the rearrangement of

labor division and the diversification of occupations in the rural areas. Consequently, the process of land accumulation will be obliged to happen. We have to ensure that this process will occur in a healthy way, guaranteeing unity and stability, improving productivity in each unit of labor and land, and increasing efficiency of agricultural economy in the rural areas.

At the same time, the law must strictly forbid the practice of agricultural land renting and trading of land for profit and prevent the transaction of land for lavish spending, drinking, and gambling. We must have a suitable adjustment policy to ensure social justice.

Besides the agrarian policy, it is necessary to renovate and supplement policies on the consumer market for agricultural products; policies on taxation, credit, insurance, agriculture promotion; concession policies for agriculture production and for peasants; and concession policies on tax, capital, and interest in mountainous areas and ethnic minority areas.

Concession policies should also cover deep-sea fishing, high-land cultivation, plantations on empty land and bare hills, expansion of small industry and the handicraft and rural industry, and business activities to create jobs for peasants or fully exploit idle laborers, introduce new seedling strains, and apply high, practical technology that serves the rural agriculture development, rearranges the division of labor, and socializes the production. We must have policies to encourage investment in the research and application of scientific-technological innovations, especially biological technology, agriculture development, and rural economic development.

The social welfare policy has a very important role, especially in our current national situation while we are striving to overcome long-term damages left over from decades of wars for independence at the same time with the quick transformation to the market-oriented economy. The old damages have not been totally repaired while the newly arising problems are demanding quick settlement.

The leading ideology of our party is that economic development must go together with social justice, cultural development, and environmental protection. Naturally, the government must provide funding from the national budget to deal with the social issues. But there is another important resource. That is the mobilization from the society to work with the government. The government and people always appreciate the sons who have sacrificed their blood and flesh or life for national independence and freedom. The repayment of kindness to people who have done our country a meritorious service is not only our responsibility and duty but also a fine and deep sentiment of our national tradition.

The construction of the rural areas is the undertaking of our entire party and people, especially the peasants. Therefore, we must mobilize the entire society to work

with the peasants for the construction of a new rural area, implementing the motto "The Government and People Work Together."

We must strive to increase production and practice thrift to increase development investment mainly with our national resource. At the same time, we must fully exploit foreign aids, loans to build our rural areas and agriculture. We must have appropriate structure and management to ensure that all capital resources will actually reach the direct users. We must not allocate the agriculture capital resource to other tasks. We must also fight all manifestations of negativism, corruption, and misappropriation. And we must severely punish the activities violating the property and capital of the government and people.

To encourage all the people to develop to the fullest their latent potentials in creativity and thriftiness so as to invest in development, it is our party's consistent and long-term policy to encourage everyone to emulate in amassing wealth legally in conjunction with efforts to do away with poverty, try to make every family prosperous in compliance with Uncle Ho's teaching that we should strive to help needy people have enough food to eat, help people with enough food to eat become fairly rich, and help fairly rich people become even richer.

We should encourage peasants to participate in various forms of insurance for production and other daily activities or in voluntary mutual assistance programs jointly set up by peasants, cooperatives, or state enterprises in order to cope with natural calamities and overcome unexpected difficulties arising in production and life.

We should encourage people to engage in righteous and charity activities. More importantly, we should help the needy and those lacking business opportunities and experience to rise above the poverty level and join with other people in striving to amass wealth for themselves and for the country. This assistance is basic and long-term.

To successfully carry out the orientations and tasks as planned, we should renovate the substance and work methods of the current political system. We should organize satisfactory implementation of the Party Central Committee's Third Plenum resolution on party renovation and rectification. We should strengthen the leadership of grass-roots party organizations in the countryside, trying to ensure that every party organization truly plays a key leadership role over all domains of social life in each locality.

Party organizations should provide satisfactory guidance for the transformation of existing cooperatives and for the forming of new cooperative organizations. They should respect the principles of voluntariness, develop the right to mastery of cooperative members and rural compatriots, ensure vigorous agriculture-based economic development in the countryside, make peasants and the countryside become richer and richer, bring

about better democracy and justice for them, and consolidate and strengthen the all-people unity bloc in each village and hamlet.

Each party organization in the countryside should realize its foremost duty of determining a course for comprehensive socioeconomic development and a plan for the maintenance of security and national defense in localities and establishments concerned. It should work out a substantive and realistic program and plan to guide and organize the people in work implementation. Party organizations should indoctrinate party cadres and members so they can be thoroughly aware of renovative viewpoints and policies as reflected in various party resolutions, especially in this Party Central Committee's plenum resolution. From this, party organizations should have their party members set good examples by taking the lead in every movement, and scrupulously complying with state law and party and state policies. Party members should set good examples for other people to follow.

Specific efforts should be focused on building clean and steadfast grass-roots party organizations and on fully developing democratic principles, especially in the economy. Efforts should also be focused on fighting corruption and the practice of prerogatives and on special benefits and all indications of haughtiness and violation of the people's right to mastery in production and everyday activities of various villages and hamlets.

The village-level administration plays a very important position as the village is the place where all party policies and lines and state laws are directly implemented and where people can directly air their aspirations and exercise their duties and rights as citizens.

In the future, the village-level administration should concentrate on exercising its functions of state management over all areas of social life in the localities concerned; establish and provide guidance for the implementation of socioeconomic development plans; ensure national defense and security in areas of responsibility; and build the socioeconomic infrastructure for the countryside. Earlier, these activities were undertaken by agricultural cooperatives. Now the village-level administration should, in cooperation with cooperatives and economic organizations, encourage the people to actively participate in implementation of these jobs, with help from the administration at various levels.

The general trend shows that more and more branches of trade and professions are emerging in the countryside, ranging from those involved in agriculture, artisan industry, and handicrafts to those dealing with trade and support services. Many economic components and organizations such as state businesses, cooperatives, cooperative members, private households, and private businesses have engaged in numerous joint ventures with various economic components. There have been a number of cases of establishments engaging in joint ventures with foreign countries.

As a number of towns and business districts will be built right in villages and hamlets, the village-level administration should increase its efforts to exercise its state management over all areas of work and over all economic components and organizations in the localities within their functions and responsibility. First, we should concentrate on carrying out land management, collecting taxes, and regulating and coordinating economic activities of various economic organizations and components. We should firmly grasp various laws and policies if we are to properly and promptly solve those problems which fall within our responsibility.

The state should promptly consider drawing up various regulations suitable to the functions and roles of villages, hamlets, and neighborhoods in the new situation.

Within the bounds of the law and based on these regulations, a village can draw up village rules and regulations for use as a basis for organizing socioeconomic, security, and national defense activities in its locality.

To suit those changes in the socioeconomic structure of the countryside, we should effect a drastic change in the substance and work methods of the [Vietnam Fatherland] Front and other mass organizations in a realistic fashion. The Peasants' Association, the Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the War Veterans' Association, and other professional societies should base themselves on the functions of their respective organizations in motivating their members to emulate in production and in the practice of thrift; to reward the service of those having meritorious deeds with the country; and to step up the movement to do away with poverty and illiteracy and provide assistance to handicapped and helpless people; to carry out family planning; to participate in the building and implementation of various programs and projects in keeping with the conditions of each area, each locality, and each establishment; and to help maintain political security and public order, consolidate national defense, and enhance the national unity bloc in the countryside.

Mass organizations should consolidate themselves organizationally, build backbone forces, renovate their forms of activities, and discuss and do realistic work in order to meet the interests and aspirations of their members.

In order to implement the tasks of the grass-roots establishments in the new stage, we should strengthen and perfect the contingent of cadres of the party, the administration, and mass organizations as well as cooperative management cadres in the countryside. We should train, provide additional training to, and deploy those competent and qualified people who are endowed with leadership and managerial knowledge, who know how to manage work in accordance with the new structure, and who are trusted by the people. We should accord a satisfactory benefit policy to these people so they can feel safe to continue their work and make due contributions

to the cause of agricultural construction and development and the building of a new countryside.

Dear comrades: We are deeply convinced that the resolution of this Party Central Committee's plenum and the resolution of the upcoming National Assembly session will serve as a major milestone marking new agricultural development in the countryside and will be able to whip up a widespread revolutionary movement to motivate the entire people to remain united in stepping up production and practicing thrift, to develop to the fullest their intelligence and creativity in the deployment and implementation of these resolutions in order to vigorously develop socioeconomic activities, build a new countryside, and firmly consolidate national defense and security in a bid to gain ever-greater achievements in the cause of making the people prosperous, the country powerful, and the society civilized.

I wish you, comrades, good health and the session fine successes.

Ninth National Assembly Third Session Opens

Preparatory Meetings Reported

BK1606000693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] This morning, 16 June, the third session of the ninth National Assembly will solemnly open at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Before attending the session, National Assembly deputies and delegates from the provinces and cities directly under the management of the central government had many meetings with voters to solicit the suggestions of people of all walks of life for the National Assembly, as well as to study and exchange views on many issues related to the agenda of discussions of the session.

Over the past few days, the National Assembly Standing Committee, the National Assembly Nationalities Committee, and other National Assembly committees worked closely with the government and other agencies concerned, preparing draft documents and reports for submission to the National Assembly.

On 14 June, the National Assembly Nationalities Committee and other National Assembly committees met to continue making investigative reports on draft laws and other draft documents to be submitted to the National Assembly.

National Assembly delegates met on the morning of 15 June to exchange views on the projected agenda of discussions of the session. In the afternoon, the National Assembly held a preparatory meeting in the conference hall to adopt the agenda of discussions of the session.

Officials Attending Session Named

BK1606054093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] This morning, 16 June, the Ninth National Assembly's Third Session solemnly opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Attending the session were Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Pham Van Dong and Vo Chi Cong, advisers to the Party Central Committee; SRV President Le Duc Anh; and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet.

Also attending the opening session were members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organizations in Hanoi, and a large number of Vietnamese and foreign newsmen.

Prior to the opening session, National Assembly deputies paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum.

The opening session started at 0830. National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh chaired the session. After the opening speech by Chairman Nong Duc Manh, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai, on behalf of the government, delivered a report on the implementation of the National Assembly's resolutions on the 1993 tasks during the first six months of this year.

Afterward, Comrade Le Xuan Trinh, minister and head of the Government Office, on behalf of the government, delivered a report on the draft law on oil and gas. Comrade Mai Thuc Lan, chairman of the National Assembly's Economic and Budget Committee, delivered an investigative report on the draft law on oil and gas. Comrade Nguyen Dinh Loc, minister of Justice, on behalf of the government, delivered a report on the draft law on power and order in the promulgation of legal documents. Comrade Nguyen Van Yeu, deputy chairman of the National Assembly's Judiciary Committee, delivered an investigative report on the draft law on power and order in the promulgation of legal documents.

This afternoon, the National Assembly will continue its work at the conference hall in Hanoi.

Agenda, Activities Listed

BK1606074293 Hanoi VNA in English 0631 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA 16 June—The third session of the Ninth National Assembly [NA] opened here this morning in the presence of General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Do Muoi, President Le Duc Anh and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet. In his opening speech, National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh made known that the session will examine and adopt a number of important draft laws including the amendment to the land law, the agricultural land use tax, the oil and gas law and the publication law, aimed at

continuing the institutionalisation of the party's line and policies, concretizing the 1992 Constitution and meeting the requirements of the current renovation process. The National Assembly will also hear reports on the implementation on the NA's resolution on the tasks for the first half of 1993. Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai, on behalf of the government, delivered a report on the implementation of the programme for the first six months of this year. The report says that in the past six months, the situation continued to change for the better in all domains of activity, especially in production and circulation. Total output of the winter-spring rice crop, though 6.2 percent below the figure for the same period in 1992, was higher than in any years prior to 1991. Industrial production was up by 10.2 percent, export value by 17.5 percent, and state revenues by 45 percent compared [with the] first half of 1992. Remarkable changes have also been recorded in education, culture, health care and social welfare. Security and national defence were maintained. The report also pointed to the need of improving the financial-monetary situation, promoting development investment, stepping up cultural and social activities and the administrative reforms. The session then heard the presentation of some draft laws. This third session will last until mid-July.

Delegates Attend International Labor Conference

BK1406073793 Hanoi VNA in English 0615 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14 - A Vietnamese delegation is attending the 18th Congress of the International Conference on Labour in Geneva.

The delegation includes Nguyen Van Tu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, President of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour Trinh To Tam, Deputy Minister of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs Nguyen Tien Quan, General Director of the Centre for Support of Development of Non-state-enterprises Nguyen Luong, permanent representative of Vietnam to the United Nations and other international organisations in Geneva.

The conference drew more than 100 ministers of labour and social affairs and presidents of trade unions, and nearly 2,000 representatives of 165 member organisations of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Central Committee Reviews Mass Mobilization

BK1306091993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] In Nha Trang City on 8-9 June, the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's Mass Mobilization Department held a conference to review the mass mobilization work of provinces in the central and central highlands regions. Comrade Nguyen Tien Phong, deputy chief of the department chaired the conference.

Attending the conference were members of the central mass mobilization committee and heads and deputy heads of mass mobilization committees of Quang Tri, Quang Nam-Danang, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Dac Lac, Kom Tum, and Gia Lai provinces, and representatives of the 5th Military Region's command.

Following the national conference on mass mobilization work in November 1992, many provinces and cities have organized conferences to review their task. Remarkable achievements in mass mobilization work have been noted in many localities.

Delegates to the conference discussed at length many issues related to the leadership and supervision of party committees, the improvement of activities by mass organizations, and efforts to strengthen and perfect mass mobilization committees of various sectors.

The conference also discussed measures to implement various social policies concerning nationalities and religion, mobilize the people to engage in household economy, and accelerate the movement to fight hunger and poverty in the rural and mountain regions.

The conference appealed to the party to take concrete measures to consolidate and perfect mass mobilization committees in organizations and agencies in the provinces and cities as well as to train more competent cadres for the task so as to meet the requirements in the current renovation undertaking.

Prime Minister Visits Ha Tinh, Quang Binh

BK1506073893 Hanoi VNA in English 0653 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 15—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet on June 12 and 13 made an inspection tour of the Thach Khe iron ore deposit in Ha Tinh Province and the Hon La port area in Quang Binh Province, both in central Vietnam.

He was accompanied by Tran Lum, minister of heavy industry, and Le Ngoc Hoan, vice-minister of transport and communications.

The Thach Khe iron mine was discovered in 1960 with an estimated reserve of 544 million tonnes and an iron content of 61.97 percent. Recently, a number of major iron and steel companies from Japan, Australia, the Republic of Korea, and the Federal Republic of Germany have conducted surveys of the area and expressed their desire to invest in the mining. The feasibility study

jointly prepared by the Krupp-Lonrho company of Germany and Japan has been approved by the Vietnamese Government. The study puts the recoverable quantity of ore at five million tonnes/year and calls for an investment capital of from 505.3 million to 873.7 million US dollars. It puts production cost at 13 US dollars per tonne of ore.

Speaking to senior officials of the Ministry of Heavy Industry and concerned branches, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet pointed to the urgent need to mine from 700,000-900,000 tonnes of iron ore at Thach Khe by the year 2000.

Later, the prime minister visited Hon La in Quang Trach district, Quang Binh Province, where the government has decided to build a port with a traffic capacity of 10 million tonnes/year. When completed, Hon La port will, together with other major ports to be built at Thi Vai in Vung Tau Province in south Vietnam and Cai Lan in Quang Ninh province in the north and the existing ports now in the process of modernisation, form a system of ports connecting Vietnam with the outside world.

More interesting still, Hon La will be linked with the projected trans-Asia land road in which several countries including Laos and Thailand and international organizations have expressed their desire to invest.

Former Interior Ministry Leaders Honored

BK1306111093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Entrusted by the state, the Ministry of Interior recently held a ceremony to confer noble awards of the party and the state on Comrade Mai Chi Tho, former member of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau and minister of the interior; and Comrade Nguyen Van Duc, former member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of the interior, as acknowledgement of their valuable contributions to Vietnam's revolution.

On behalf of the state, Vice President Nguyen thi Binh was present at the ceremony and conferred the Ho Chi Minh Order on Comrade Mai Chi Tho, and the Independence Order First Class on Comrade Nguyen Van Duc.

The conferral of the noble awards of the party and the state on the two former leaders of the Ministry of the Interior acknowledges their personal contributions to the national struggle to liberate the people and protect the fatherland. It is also a profound encouragement to the public security forces who are endeavoring to follow the model of revolutionary activities of the two leading comrades.